

Northamptonshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1906,

INCLUDING A

Summary of the Annual Reports of the District
Medical Officers of Health;

BY


CHARLES E. PAGET,

County Medical Officer of Health.

NORTHAMPTON :

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.
FOR THE YEAR 1906.

I HEREWITH have the honour to present the Tenth Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the County Council of Northamptonshire, including a summary of the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health for the several Districts within the Administrative County.

The Report is framed on the same lines as its predecessors, so that its value for purposes of reference may be maintained.

There were eight **Inquiries** held by the **Local Government Board** during the year 1906 relative to public health matters in the Administrative County as shewn in the following table :—

Date.	Sanitary District.	Subject.	Amount of Loan.	Result.
Mar. 21st	Brixworth Rural ...	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal at Spratton	£300	Sanctioned
June 13th	Wellingborough Rural	Further for Sewerage and Sewage Disposal at Isham	£150	Sanction expected
July 4th	Potterspury Rural ...	Water Supply at Hartwell ...	£1,500	Sanctioned
„ 7th	Desborough Urban ...	Extension of Water Mains ...	£270	Sanctioned
Aug. 22nd	Wellingborough Urban	Provision of Machinery at Hardwick Water Works	£350	£308 sanctioned
Nov. 7th	Kettering Urban ...	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	£15,000	Part sanctioned
„ 13th	Wellingborough Urban	Purposes of Water Works ...	£1,525	£1700 sanctioned
„ 14th	Kettering Rural ...	Water Supply at Stanion	£1,440	Under consideration

There has been no abatement in the work of dealing with **River and Stream Pollution** in the County, and considerable progress in that direction was made during the year. In my last Annual Report, I stated that the Public Health Committee had obtained leave from the County Council to give notice of their intention to take proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, in respect to sewage pollution at Weedon in the DAVENTRY RURAL DISTRICT. These proceedings were not taken during the year 1905, as it was reported by the

District Council that plans were in hand for dealing with the Sewage of Weedon. Subsequently, reasons for delay in carrying out those plans were given, the chief one being a difficulty in negotiating for certain land for the sewage disposal works. The Public Health Committee, however, eventually decided to ask for a formal order from the County Court for the abatement of the pollution, and this was applied for and obtained on 13th September, 1906. The necessity for extension of the Sewage Disposal Works of the KETTERING URBAN DISTRICT has grown more urgent during the year instead of becoming less. The District Council have prepared a scheme of improvement, involving an estimated expenditure of £15,000, and this now awaits the approval of the Local Government Board. I made an inspection of the various systems of Sewage Disposal in the parishes of the WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT during the year. The scheme for Mears Ashby has received the sanction of the Local Government Board, but has not yet been completed; the Sewage Disposal Works at Isham have not been satisfactorily managed hitherto, and have now been taken over for working purposes by the Rural District Council; and, the water supply scheme at Wilby having proved sufficient during the past summer, a scheme for the disposal of the sewage from that place has been put in hand. I was glad to be able to report, as the result of my inspection, satisfactory management of works in many of the villages and that an extension of the scheme at Hardwick was about to be carried out. At Bozeat, however, I found a very unsatisfactory state of things, the stream into which the effluent from the settling tanks flows being very foul, and the evidence of pollution being very plain for over half-a-mile down the stream. This matter has received the attention of the Rural District Council, and I hope there will be no recurrence of the complaint. I made an inspection, also, of the sewage effluents in the parishes of the MIDDLETON CHENEY and BRACKLEY RURAL DISTRICTS during the year. In the former district the amount of stream pollution did not

appear to be large, and my recommendations for settling-tanks at Lower Middleton and Chacombe are being attended to. In the latter district, also, I was glad to find a fair number of effective systems of sewage disposal, but the attention of the District Council was called to the direct discharge of sewage into streams at Helmdon, Syresham, and Moreton Pinkney, while it appeared to me, further, that the effluent from certain septic-tanks at Culworth required treatment by filtration. The condition of things at Kings Sutton is more complex, for the pollution of the River Cherwell therefrom does not appear to be continuous; such as it is, however, it cannot be regarded as ideal from the public health point of view. There are three settling-tanks, though these do not receive the sewage from the whole of the village, and the effluents from them, as well as the discharges from other drains, pass into a ditch which ultimately joins the River Cherwell. This ditch has so small a fall for a distance of about 500 yards that it practically acts ordinarily as an elongated settling-tank, and its condition, as I have seen it, reflects no credit on the Rural District Council. The work of connecting house drains with the sewers in the IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT is now making satisfactory progress, after somewhat unusual delay, and I hope will be completed during the current year. The effluents from the Sewage Farm of the BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON as they enter the River Nene below Earls Barton have varied in quality during the year, and are being kept under observation. I think it not unlikely that steps may have to be taken to obtain more regularly satisfactory effluents from this farm.

The **Supervision of Midwives** has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner, and without friction during the year. There are now good evidences that the standard of the practising midwives in this county has steadily improved since the Midwives Act came into operation. There have been only 2 cases of Puerperal Fever occurring in the practice

of midwives during 1906, as against 6 cases in 1905 ; recovery took place in each instance. The midwives attended 1,883 confinements, equal to 37.6 per cent. of the total births for the year, and, in respect of these, sent for medical aid in 115 instances, or 6.1 per cent. of the total number of cases attended by them. There were 28 stillbirths, and 5 deaths of infants before medical assistance arrived. I am glad to be able to report that that portion of the duties of Miss Kingham, the Inspector of Midwives, which is educational is particularly appreciated by the vast majority of the midwives. It has been a matter of some difficulty to convince all that their appliances may be kept clean best by boiling and that these would not be spoiled in that process, and the teaching of the use of the clinical thermometer has had to be pursued with considerable patience in many instances. The antiseptics in use by the midwives are quite up to the modern standard, and the need for careful washing of the eyes and mouths of new-born infants has been specially impressed on them all. A general improvement is noticeable also in regard to the cleanliness of the homes of the midwives, but the Inspector finds it still necessary to preach to many on the bad practice of closing the registers of fire-grates in the summer-time, and on the want of free window ventilation. I am glad also to report that, though inquests were held in respect of the deaths of two infants no blame attached to the midwives. The number of certified midwives actually practising now in the county is 123, as against 120 in 1905 ; of 48 other women certified as midwives under the Act, 3 have died, 20 have removed from the County, 4 have only acted temporarily, 7 are engaged in Public Institutions, and the remaining 14 have no intention at present of practising as Midwives. The number of certified Midwives who act also as District Nurses is 27 ; of these, 6 are stated to be *not* practising Midwifery at present. Of the 123 practising Midwives, 99 are certified on the ground of having been in bonâ-fide practice as Midwives for 12 months before the passing of the Midwives

Act, 1902. The total number of inspections made by the Inspector of Midwives during the year 1906 was 451.

The year 1906 has become memorable for the greater public recognition of the important subject of child-life, and this found expression in the holding of a **National Conference on Infantile Mortality** in London under the presidency of the Right Hon. John Burns, M.P., President of the Local Government Board. The Conference lasted two days—13th and 14th June—and was largely attended by delegates from Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland. The Presidential Address plainly indicated the directions in which special attention should be given to the subject :—

1. The obtaining good ante-natal conditions, in regard especially to food and women's employment, the health of the mother being the cardinal condition for the health of the baby ;
2. The removal of ignorance in regard to the feeding of infants ; and
3. The impressing upon mothers of the importance of breast-feeding.

These points came in for full discussion, as well as others, closely allied to them, and the Conference passed the following resolutions :—

1. That the Education Department be urged to add instruction in elementary hygiene with reference to the dietary and rearing of infants to their present scheme for systematically training girls in the senior classes in the practice and principles of personal hygiene and the elements of dietary.
2. That, in the opinion of this conference, immediate legislation is required enabling Sanitary Authorities to establish or support depôts for the supply of pure, or

modified, or sterilised milk, and to defray any cost out of the monies available for public health purposes.

3. That, in view of the information submitted, the conference is of opinion that all still births should be notified within 48 hours to the medical officer of health of the district in which they occur, and that no burial should take place without a medical certificate.
4. That notification of all births be given within 48 hours to the medical officer of health of the district in which they occur.
5. That, in the opinion of this conference, the question of the insurance of infant lives under twelve months is one demanding serious consideration, and, with a view to receiving reliable information, the Government should be asked to appoint a Departmental Committee of Inquiry on the whole question.
6. (a) That the period of one month's abstention from factory work away from home now imposed on mothers be extended to at least three months, and that, on their return to work, evidence must be produced satisfactory to the local authority that proper provision has been made for the care of the child.

 (b) That no employer of labour shall permit a woman advanced in pregnancy to engage in factory labour unless her ability therefor has been certified to the satisfaction of the local authority.
7. (a) That, having regard to the ascertained fact that in centres of industries where women are largely employed away from their homes, an excessive number of deaths of infants takes place, and that this is contributed to by the improper conditions existing at the houses in which infants are placed out to nurse, it is necessary that the

persons by whom and the places into which infants are received should be under supervision by the local sanitary authority.

(b) That the Infant Life Protection Act be amended to remedy abuses which are not at present provided against.

8. That all preparations offered or sold as food for infants should be certified by a Government analyst as non-injurious, and that each packet should contain its analysis.
9. That the Dairies, Milkshops, and Cowsheds Order is defective, and that any amendment should extend the definition of disease as applied to animals, and should make the provision of regulations by local authorities compulsory. That the scope of the regulations should be extended to cover dirty milk, and should enable local authorities to prohibit the sale of any milk which fails to comply with the conditions of purity agreed upon.
10. That in the opinion of this conference the appointment of qualified women specially trained in the hygiene of infancy is necessary as an adjunct to public health work.
11. That in the opinion of this conference the Midwives Act, 1902, should be extended to Scotland and Ireland.

It was resolved also “ That the delegates and members of
 “ this National Conference resolve themselves into a National
 “ Council for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, and that
 “ the committee and executive committee of this conference
 “ constitute the committee and executive committee respectively of the members of the National Council, with power
 “ to add to their numbers.” By this means it was hoped to

ensure the continuance of the work initiated by the Conference and to enable the members to be called together again, if found necessary on some future occasion.

I am very hopeful that good may result from the holding of this Conference, though it can hardly be expected that immediate effect will be given to all the recommendations which have issued from it. It is certain, however, that if good ante-natal conditions for the mother are to be obtained, and breast-feeding encouraged in the manufacturing districts of the country some greater restriction will have to be put on the employment of married women. These things can hardly be brought about, in the first instance, otherwise than by the exclusion from employment in factories of married women during three months before the expected time of their lying-in, and for six months after child-birth. The lessened amount of breast-feeding in this country is due, however, to other causes than married womens' employment, though these are not infrequently found to be consequences of such employment. They are to be seen in female alcoholism and the great facilities afforded for the hand-feeding of infants. In regard to the former of these, it has been shown that, apart from the sterility, abortion, and premature birth produced thereby, the deaths of infants from over-lying are twice as numerous on a Saturday as on ordinary week-days, and also higher on Sundays and Mondays than on the remaining week-days other than Saturdays ; while, in regard to the latter, with the facilities afforded by condensed milk and other patent preparations, the mortality of hand-fed infants is from ten to fifteen times greater than that of breast-fed infants. This neglect of the natural feeding of infants is generally noticeable among English mothers, and, in an enquiry which I made some fifteen years ago in a northern manufacturing town, I found that much the greater proportion of infants born of Irish mothers were breast-fed, and, therefore, longer-lived than others born in otherwise similar circumstances.

Again, the question of infant life insurance is one which is open to almost unending argument. At the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in 1891, I submitted the facts I had gained from enquiry as to the iniquitous rules of certain burial societies meeting at public houses, the hosts thereof being the treasurers of the societies, and the burial claims liable to deductions for refreshment for the benefit of the houses. During the past fifteen years there has been a gradual reduction in the number of such burial societies through their absorption by the larger industrial insurance companies, and the evil has been much lessened. But the fact remains that the touting for infant insurance is very great, and the distinction between unmitigated gambling in life and insurance actuated by motives of thrift is in need of clearer definition. In an address which was given by Mr. Schooling, the Actuary of the Prudential Life Assurance Company, he stated that in the industrial branch of that Company alone there were at the end of last year over 2,530,000 children insured between the ages of 0 and 10 years, and he estimated that there were as many more insured in other industrial companies. It is thus evident that the matter is one which needs to be approached with extreme care to avoid interference with legitimate forethought and prudence among the industrial classes.

It will be matter of great interest to watch what, if any, action is taken by the legislature to encourage public and private efforts to minimise the danger to the country from a too high rate of infant mortality. In the meantime, I hope that serious consideration will be given to the question of affording facilities for the instruction of older girls and young women in the principles of personal hygiene and the elements of dietary.

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

With the exception of the report for the small district of

Easton-on-the-Hill, all the reports were sent in fairly well up to time, and the cause of delay in some, as compared with previous years, was evidently due to their greater length and the necessity of recording that increased vigilance in public health matters which is becoming more and more apparent in so many districts of the county. So far as the printing of the reports is concerned, there are, as for 1905, only four districts which do not have the annual reports of the Medical Officers of Health printed. The Local Government Board continues to express its opinion on this matter in the following words :—

“ It is very desirable that the Annual Report should be printed, “ for the sake of facility of reference, and in order that a supply “ of copies may be available for distribution among the Town “ or District Councillors and other persons interested.”

The following table shows the dates on, and the form in, which the respective Annual Reports were received by me :

NAME OF DISTRICT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	FORM.
Daventry Rural ..	.. January 10th, 1907 ..	Typed.
Brackley Borough	.. „ 24th „ ..	„
Hardingstone Rural	.. „ 25th „ ..	Printed.
Northampton Rural	.. „ 29th „ ..	„
Kettering Urban ..	.. „ 31st „ ..	„
Finedon Urban ..	.. February 1st „ ..	„
Higham Ferrers Borough	.. „ 7th „ ..	„
Kettering Rural ..	.. „ 8th „ ..	„
Thrapston Rural ..	.. „ 8th „ ..	„
Potterspury Rural	.. „ 13th „ ..	„
Wellingborough Urban ..	.. „ 18th „ ..	Typed, printed later.
Irthlingborough Urban ..	.. „ 19th „ ..	Printed.
Brackley Rural ..	.. „ 20th „ ..	Auto-typed.
Rushden Urban ..	.. „ 22nd „ ..	Printed.

Middleton Cheney Rural	February 23rd, 1907	..	Printed.
Rothwell Urban	.. ..	25th	.. ..
Towcester Rural	.. ..	26th	.. ..
Brixworth Rural	.. ..	28th	.. ..
Daventry Borough	..	March 1st	.. ..
Desborough Urban	.. ..	2nd	.. ..
Oxendon Rural	.. ..	4th	.. ..
Gretton Rural	.. ..	8th	.. ..
Oundle Rural	.. ..	8th	.. ..
Raunds Urban	.. ..	8th	.. ..
Oundle Urban	.. ..	8th	.. ..
Wellingborough Rural	.. ..	18th	.. ..
Crick Rural	.. ..	21st	.. ..
Easton-on-the-Hill Rural	April 11th	.. ..	MS.

AREA AND POPULATION.

There being no change of area to record, the particulars are the same as for the preceding year. The Urban Districts have a total area of 40,032 acres, and are twelve in number, while the Rural Districts comprise 541,647 acres, and are sixteen in number ; the whole area of the County thus amounts to **581,679** acres.

AREA IN ACRES OF URBAN DISTRICTS.

<i>Name of District.</i>	<i>No. of Acres.</i>	<i>Name of District.</i>	<i>No. of Acres.</i>
Borough of Brackley	3,489	Kettering	.. .. 2,814
Borough of Daventry	3,633	Oundle	.. .. 2,228
Borough of Higham		Raunds	.. .. 4,460
Ferrers	1,945	Rothwell	.. .. 3,638
Desborough	.. .. 2,400	Rushden	.. .. 3,777
Finedon	.. .. 3,661	Wellingborough	.. .. 4,265
Irthlingborough	.. .. 3,722		

AREA IN ACRES OF RURAL DISTRICTS.

<i>Name of District.</i>	<i>No. of Acres.</i>	<i>Name of District.</i>	<i>No. of Acres.</i>
Brackley	42,440	Middleton Cheney ..	13,888
Brixworth	63,647	Northampton.. ..	16,228
Crick	18,547	Oundle	58,677
Daventry	60,877	Oxendon	34,491
Easton-on-the-Hill ..	6,341	Potterspury	19,914
Gretton	12,310	Thrapston	36,836
Hardingstone	32,542	Towcester	42,457
Kettering	49,337	Wellingborough ..	33,115

POPULATION.—From the returns of the District Medical Officers of Health, it appears that the estimated population of the County for the year 1906 was 99,709 in the combined Urban Districts, 116,610 in the combined Rural Districts, and **216,319** for the whole Administrative County. As compared with the year 1905, it is thus shown that there has been an increase of population in the combined Urban Districts amounting to 426, and in the combined Rural Districts a decrease of 16 persons, making a total gain in population during 1906 of 410 for the whole Administrative County, as against a gain of 2,035 in 1905, and 1,264 in 1904.

The following reasons are given by certain of the District Medical Officers of Health for the respective conclusions they have arrived at :—

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“ I have estimated the “ population at 2,884, a slight increase on last year. There are “ fewer empty houses, the number inhabited being 641 against “ 621 in 1905.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ At the taking of the census in “ 1901 the population was 3,573 ; to the middle of 1906 I “ have estimated the population as 4,000.”

FINEDON URBAN.—“ There are 809 inhabited houses
“ and 107 uninhabited houses in the town, and I estimate the
“ population to the middle of 1906 as 4,045, being 169 less than
“ last year.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ No houses have been built
“ during the year, but, as there were 20 more empty, the popu-
“ lation is thus reduced by 98 to 4,566.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“ The Assistant Overseer has kindly
“ furnished me with data from the rate book with regard to
“ occupied houses, &c., and, after consulting your other
“ officials, I have estimated the population of Kettering to
“ the middle of 1906 as 31,112. I have based my estimate
“ upon the number of houses as obtained from the rate book,
“ less the number of empty houses, and the resultant multi-
“ plied by the average number of persons per house according
“ to the last census returns gives this figure.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ The number of inhabited houses is
“ 833, and the population remains the same as last year,
“ namely 4,381.”

RUSHDEN URBAN.—“ The Rushden Urban District con-
“ tains an estimated population of 14,190, as against 14,089
“ of last year. The number of inhabited houses is 2,838.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The number of inhabited
“ houses in 1906 was 4,618 as against 4,551 in January 1905,
“ an increase of 67 houses ; this gives a population of 20,780,
“ calculating 4.5 persons per house.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ I do not think there is any change
“ to speak of in the population of the District, and I would esti-
“ mate it at the middle of the year as 13,425.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ In estimating the population

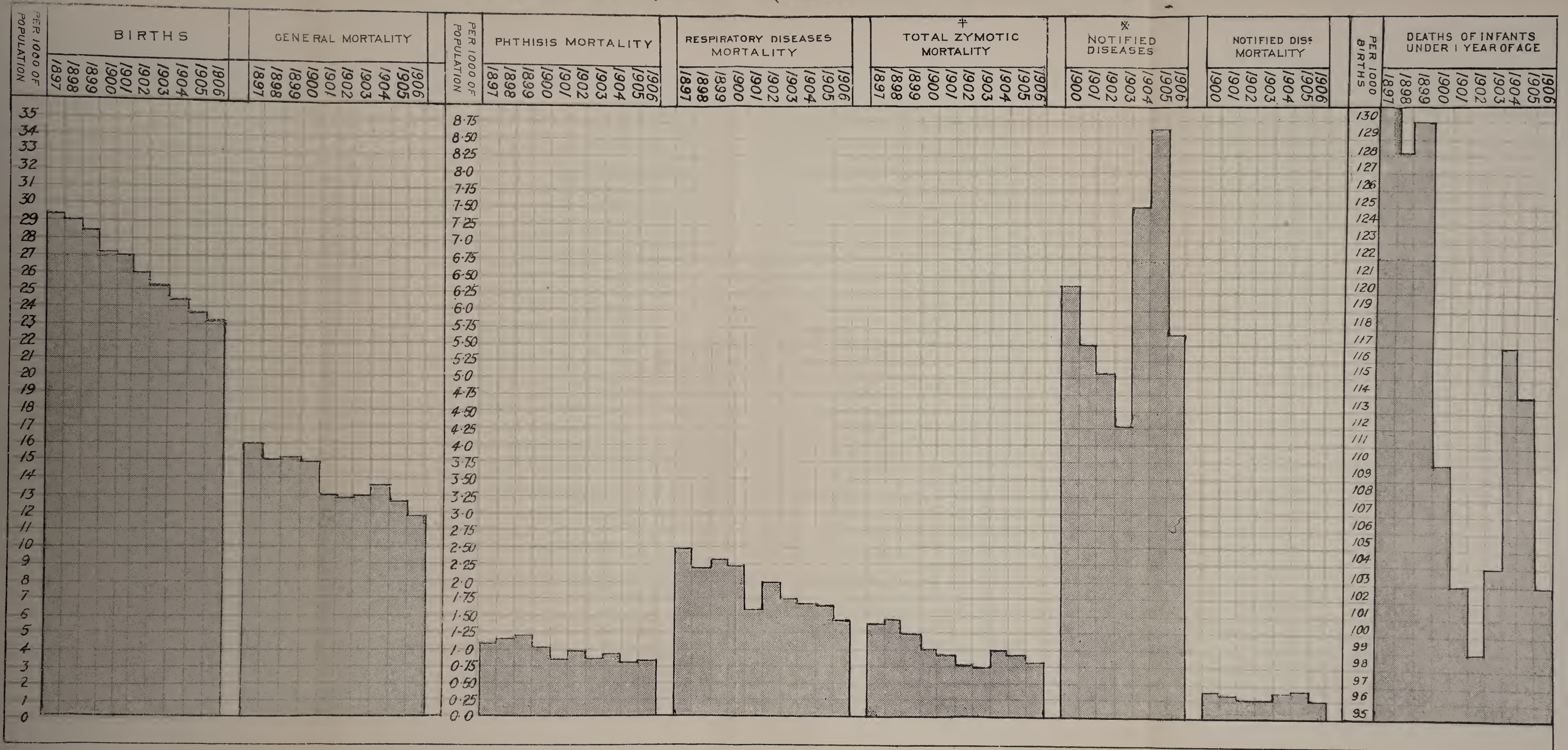
“ of the district for the year, I have again assumed that it is
 “ stationary. I can see no reason to think that there is such a
 “ diminution as was revealed by the last census ; whilst, if
 “ we take what is known of cottages built and closed, we
 “ find that one cottage at Hackleton has been closed as dilapi-
 “ dated and uninhabitable, one cottage has been built at Great
 “ Houghton, two at Hackleton and two at Preston Deanery,
 “ so that the balance, if any, is on the side of a slight increase.”

KETTERING RURAL.—“ Very few new houses have been
 “ erected in the district during the year, and consequently no
 “ abnormal increase of population can be estimated. There are
 “ more men employed in the ironstone mines at Corby, and the
 “ numbers have not decreased at Newton ; these men are dis-
 “ tributed in the villages around, many coming from a long dis-
 “ tance to their work. I now estimate the population at
 “ 12,850, an increase of 100 on the estimated population
 “ at middle of 1905.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—“ There is, as usual, some little
 “ difficulty in making a correct estimation of the population.
 “ Some building has been going on at Duston, but elsewhere
 “ there has been a tendency when cottages are in a bad con-
 “ dition to demolish them instead of putting them in proper
 “ repair ; this has been the case notably at Billing and Weston
 “ Favell. Before the last census I put the population down
 “ at a much higher estimate than was correct, as shown by the
 “ last census, so to avoid falling into the same mistake I think
 “ it advisable to consider the population as stationary. By
 “ this means we shall, I believe, get the correct total, but
 “ probably the Duston sub-district will be somewhat under-
 “ estimated and the other two rather over-estimated.”

OXENDON RURAL.—“ The total population at the census
 “ of 1901 was 4,202, and the total population at present is either

CHART SHEWING RATES OF BIRTHS AND CERTAIN MORTALITIES, &c.



† INCLUSIVE OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE

* THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ONLY BECAME COMPULSORY IN ALL DISTRICTS ON JANUARY 1ST 1900.

“stationary or decreasing, though it is impossible to form any
“accurate estimate.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“It is estimated that the popula-
“tion of the district has decreased from 11,340 in 1896 to
“10,177 in 1906, which gives an annual decrease of 105. . .
“The district is essentially an agricultural one and the occu-
“pations of the inhabitants are mainly upon the land, but
“a considerable number of people are engaged in the boot-
“making industry, either in small factories or as outworkers;
“others find occupation in the iron ore excavations, which are
“carried on in several parts of the district, and a comparative
“few are employed in connection with the canal which traverses
“part of the area.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“The Wellingborough Rural
“District consists of two sub-divisions, viz., the Wellingborough
“and the Higham Ferrers districts, with an estimated popula-
“tion of 13,671, of which the Wellingborough District com-
“prises 6,350 and Higham Ferrers 7,321.”

BIRTHS.

It will be seen in the accompanying chart that the decline
of the birth-rate for the County has been continuous since 1897.
On this subject the Registrar-General makes some very valuable
observations in the sixty-eighth annual report (1905), which
has been published recently. An extract from that report
will be of interest, as shewing that Northamptonshire takes
position with counties similar to it in respect of fertility rates.
“Although a general decline in fertility has been in progress
“throughout the whole country, the amount of the decrease
“varies considerably in the several counties. On comparing
“the rates at the last census with those prevailing thirty years
“earlier (these periods are used to avoid errors due to estimates
“of population in intercensal years) it will be found that the

“ decline was least in the mining counties and greatest in agricultural counties.” It may be remembered that I pointed out in my last Annual Report that the birth-rate in England and Wales in 1905 was 27.2 per 1,000 of the population, and that this was a lower rate than in any other year on record ; the birth-rate was lower still in 1906, being only 27.0 per 1,000 of the population. In Northamptonshire, during 1906, there were 4,997 births, as against 5,168 in the year 1905. Of these, 2,340 were in the Combined Urban Districts, as against 2,406 in 1905, and 2,657 in the Combined Rural Districts, as against 2,762 in 1905.

The average birth-rate of the whole Administrative County per 1,000 of the population, and of the Combined Urban and Rural Districts respectively for the years 1897—1906 is shown in the following table, together with, for purposes of comparison, the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and for the 76 large towns in England and Wales, taken from the Registrar General's returns :—

Areas.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Administrative County ..	29.62	29.14	28.54	27.33	27.15	25.96	25.53	24.61	23.93	23.10
Urban Districts ..	33.73	33.0	32.15	30.62	30.38	27.88	26.94	25.96	24.23	23.46
Rural Districts ..	27.18	26.61	26.10	25.04	24.08	24.43	24.38	23.49	23.68	22.78
England & Wales ..	29.6	29.4	29.2	28.9	28.5	28.6	28.4	27.9	27.2	27.0
*Large Towns in England & Wales ..	30.7	30.3	30.2	29.4	29.2	30.0	29.6	29.1	28.2	27.9

*It is to be noted that the group of large towns numbers 76 from the year 1902 ; it consisted of 33 towns in preceding years.

The birth-rate varied in the Urban Districts from 16.9 in the Borough of Higham Ferrers to 27.8 in the Irthlingborough District, and in the Rural Districts from 16.8 in the Oxendon District to 26.8 in the Potterspury District.

Arranged in the order of their birth-rates, the Urban Districts stand thus :—

	<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>
Irthlingborough ..	27.8	Raunds ..	23.5
Rothwell ..	26.4	Finedon ..	22.0
Desborough ..	24.7	Wellingborough ..	21.0
Rushden ..	24.7	Daventry Borough ..	20.3
Kettering ..	24.6	Oundle ..	19.5
Brackley Borough ..	23.5	Higham Ferrers Boro'	16.9

The position of the Rural Districts in respect of their birth-rates is as follows :—

	<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>
Potterspury ..	26.8	Northampton..	23.7
Brackley ..	26.1	Daventry ..	23.3
Middleton Cheney ..	25.6	Kettering ..	22.9
Oundle ..	24.7	Wellingborough ..	22.3
Easton-on-the-Hill ..	24.6	Hardingstone ..	20.6
Crick ..	24.5	Gretton ..	20.0
Towcester ..	24.2	Brixworth ..	19.6
Thrapston ..	23.8	Oxendon ..	16.8

DEATHS.

General Mortality.—My repeated assertion that the general mortality rate of this County was capable of large reduction, and that a mortality of 12 per 1,000 of the population was attainable, appears at last to be borne out by the figures of 1906. In the years between census years we can only estimate populations; but I believe that, for the purpose of calculation,

there is no tendency to over-estimate the district populations by the District Medical Officers of Health. Based on their calculations, the general mortality-rate for the Administrative County in 1905 was 12.86 per 1,000 of the population, as against the average of 14.35 per 1,000 for the previous nine years ; for the year 1906, the rate is 11.97 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This record mortality for the County is entirely satisfactory, particularly when compared with that for the whole of England and Wales, and is, I believe, largely due to the manifest improvements in public health administration of so many districts of the County.

The total number of deaths in the Administrative County during the year 1906 was 2,638, as against 2,812 in 1905, 2,964 in 1904, and 2,838 in 1903 ; of the former, 1,088 occurred in the Urban Districts, and 1,550 in the Rural Districts. The total deaths registered, however, are subject to deductions for the purpose of arriving at the nett mortality of the County. They include, in respect of the Combined Rural Districts, deaths which were recorded in the Berry Wood Asylum, situated in the Northampton Rural District, and others in the Infectious Diseases and Phthisis Hospitals of the County Borough of Northampton, which are situated in the Brixworth Rural District ; of the former 29, and of the latter 18, were of persons not belonging to the Administrative County. These deaths have been excluded, therefore, in working out the nett mortality-rate for the Administrative County in the sub-joined table. The deaths of persons belonging to the Administrative County which occurred in Berry Wood Asylum, have been allocated, as previously, to the several districts to which they belonged, and the number, age, and cause of death and the extent of such allocation, is shown on Table III. of this Report. For the preparation of that Table, I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum.

The following table shows the general mortality rates for the Administrative County, England and Wales, and the large towns, during the years 1897—1906 :—

Districts.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Adminis- trative County ..	16.13	15.11	15.13	14.96	13.05	12.96	13.09	13.7	12.86	11.97
England & Wales ..	17.4	17.5	18.3	18.3	16.9	16.3	15.4	16.2	15.2	15.4
Large Towns in England & Wales ..	19.0	19.0	20.2	19.5	18.6	17.4	16.3	17.2	15.7	15.9

The following notes on general mortality are to be found in the Reports of the Medical Officers of Health for the Districts named :—

BRACKLEY BOROUGH.—“ During the year 43 deaths occurred in the district ; of these, 10 were of non-residents who died in the workhouse. The nett death-rate, calculated on a population of 2,467, was 13.3 per 1,000. The rate for the previous year was 15, and the average for ten years was 13.”

DAVENTRY BOROUGH —“ During the year 61 deaths were registered, as follows :—Daventry 45 (15 males, 30 females), Workhouse 16 (12 males, 4 females), total 61 (27 males, 34 females). Of the 16 deaths at the Workhouse, 8 belonged to Daventry and this number has therefore to be added to the 45, making a total of 53 which is one less than for the previous year. The death-rate is 14.02 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.28 for 1905, and 14.55 for 1904.”

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“ The number of deaths
 “ for the same period was :—males 14, females 12, total 26.
 “ Of this number one was a non-resident, found drowned in
 “ the river. This gives a death-rate, excluding the non-resi-
 “ dent, of 8.6 per 1,000 of the population. . . . It is worthy
 “ of note that the incidence of mortality in the town was
 “ unusually marked at the end of the year, due, doubtless,
 “ to the severe weather, and the prevalence of influenza at
 “ that time ; thus, of the total number of deaths during the
 “ year, rather more than a fourth occurred in the month
 “ of December. If you examine Table I., which shows the
 “ vital statistics for the last ten years, you will find that the
 “ average death-rate for the whole period is 11.1, but, on
 “ dividing that time into equal parts, the first five years gives
 “ an average of 12.4, while the last five years comes out at 9.8.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The total number of deaths regis-
 “ tered was 38—18 males, 20 females. This will furnish a
 “ death-rate at all ages nett of 9.5 per 1,000 living. . . .
 “ This very satisfactory death-rate of 9.5 is, with the exception
 “ of that for the year 1902 when it was 9.2, the lowest I have
 “ had to place before you ; and when the facts which go towards
 “ furnishing it are inquired into, we are presented not only
 “ with a practical lesson of what has been obtained by sani-
 “ tation, but also with the possibility of even better results
 “ in the future. In this connection it will be found that,
 “ of the total number of deaths registered, Premature Birth
 “ was responsible for five, not considering for the moment those
 “ deaths arising from other preventable causes. By mothers
 “ taking an intelligent interest in their own health and surround-
 “ ings there can be no doubt that prematurity in their off-
 “ spring would be greatly diminished if not entirely removed.
 “ It is therefore to them that the appeal must be made to
 “ assist the sanitary authority in a large measure in pro-

“ moting a low death-rate. For the ten years 1896—1905 the
 “ average number of deaths and the average death-rate were
 “ 48 and 13.7 respectively.”

FINEDON URBAN.—“ The number of deaths registered during
 “ the year was 51, giving a rate of 12.3 per 1,000 per annum.
 “ This rate is lower than the average of the past ten years,
 “ which was 13.1 per 1,000 per annum.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ 53 deaths were registered
 “ during the year, giving a rate of 11.6, compared with 55
 “ deaths and a rate of 11.79 last year.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“ During the year 1906 there were
 “ 329 deaths, of which 165 were males, and 164 females. The
 “ resulting death-rate is equal to 10.5 per 1,000, and deducting
 “ 20 deaths of non-residents, we get the nett deaths at all ages
 “ within the district as 309, and the nett rate per 1,000 as 9.9.
 “ These two death rates—10.5 and 9.9—are, as far as I am
 “ aware, unique for Kettering, and reflect the greatest credit
 “ on all those whose duty it has been to look after the public
 “ health of the town. Fifty-eight deaths occurred in Public
 “ Institutions, viz. :—Kettering and District General Hospital
 “ 16, Union Workhouse 36, Joint Isolation Hospital 6.”

OUNDLE URBAN.—“ The number of deaths was 44, an
 “ increase of 6 on 1905. Of these, however, 17 were those of
 “ non-residents registered in the district. Thus 27 represents
 “ the number of deaths belonging to the town, which gives
 “ a rate of 11.2 per 1,000, a very low rate indeed.” This rate
 is 1.4 per 1,000 less than for the average of the ten years 1896—
 1905 in Oundle, but is hardly a low one compared with that of
 some other towns in the County.

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ The number of deaths registered from
 “ all causes and at all ages was 42 ; of these 23 were males and
 “ 19 females. The death-rate was therefore 9.58 per 1,000
 “ of the estimated population. This is the lowest rate ever
 “ recorded here, with the exception of last year, when it was
 “ rather lower, namely 8.2.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“ This is the most satisfactory
 “ report that I have ever sent in, the death-rate—8.03—being
 “ by far the lowest we have ever had, in fact it stands very nearly
 “ being a record. ”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The number of deaths is a
 “ little larger, being 238 as against 225 last year, an increase of
 “ 13. This gives a death rate of 11.4, but there were 12 deaths
 “ of non-residents, and when these are deducted it gives a death-
 “ rate of 10.8. This is decidedly a low rate and is satisfactory.”

CRICK RURAL.—“ The death-rate is considerably above
 “ the average of previous years, but it is entirely due to the large
 “ proportion of deaths which occurred among very old people.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ The number of deaths registered
 “ at all ages was 174 ; males 89, females 85. This gives a
 “ death-rate of 12.9 per 1,000, which is very satisfactory, and
 “ may be looked upon as a low one.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ The total number of deaths at
 “ all ages was 117, with a ratio per 1,000 of 15. The mean num-
 “ ber of deaths for the last ten years is 111, with a mean ratio
 “ of 13.6. Consequently, this is a somewhat high mortality,
 “ though it has been exceeded, notably in the three years
 “ 1896—1898. There were 18 deaths in people over 80 years of
 “ age.”

KETTERING RURAL.—“ The death-rate was 8.7 per 1,000.
 “ This is the lowest death-rate ever recorded in this district.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—“ The total number of deaths at
 “ all ages for the whole district was 135, giving a ratio per 1,000
 “ of 21. Of these deaths, however, 83 occurred in Berry Wood
 “ Asylum among non-residents, exactly the same number as
 “ in the previous year. Subtracting these deaths we find there
 “ were only 52 deaths among residents in the district, giving
 “ the very low mortality of 9.5 per 1,000. This, again, is very
 “ satisfactory, and is quite the lowest death-rate during the pre-
 “ vious ten years. The previous lowest number was in 1902,
 “ when there were 65 deaths, with a mortality per 1,000 of 12,
 “ whilst the average for the ten years is 77 with a ratio of 13.9.
 “ There were eleven deaths in persons over 80 years.”

OXENDON RURAL.—“ There were 43 deaths during the year,
 “ of which 27 were males and 16 females. Besides these there
 “ were 4 recorded as occurring in public institutions beyond the
 “ district, thus making a total of 47. . . . The death-rate
 “ is 10.23, but corrected for the 4 deaths added above is 11.18.
 “ This is the lowest record for ten years, and the total deaths
 “ is 18 below the average, or 29 per cent. below the average.
 “ It is a remarkable record for the district that in 22 weeks of
 “ the year no death occurred.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ In the combined district (including
 “ four residents who died at Berry Wood Lunatic Asylum),
 “ there were 130 deaths at all ages. . . . This gives a death-
 “ rate of 12.77 per 1,000—the lowest there has been in the dis-
 “ trict for many years.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“ The number of deaths regis-
 “ tered have been 75 in the Wellingborough district, and 77 in
 “ the Higham Ferrers district, giving a death-rate of 11.1 for
 “ the whole district.”

The nett death-rate varied in the Urban Districts from 8.2 in the Rothwell District to 14.5 in Daventry Borough, and in the Rural Districts from 9.9 in the Northampton District

to 19.2 in the Crick District, per 1,000 of the respective populations.

Arranged in the order of their nett death-rates, the Urban Districts stand thus :—

	<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>
Rothwell	8.2	Wellingborough ..	11.2
Rushden	8.5	Irthlingborough ..	12.0
Higham Ferrers Boro'	9.0	Oundle	12.4
Desborough	9.5	Finedon	12.8
Raunds	9.8	Brackley Borough ..	13.7
Kettering	10.0	Daventry Borough ..	14.5

The position of the Rural Districts in respect of their nett death-rates is as follows :—

	<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>
Northampton ..	9.9	Thrapston	13.0
Kettering	10.1	Daventry	13.3
Gretton	10.6	Easton-on-the-Hill ..	15.0
Oxendon	11.1	Hardingstone	15.4
Wellingborough ..	11.1	Potterspury	16.0
Brixworth	12.7	Oundle	17.7
Towcester	12.7	Middleton Cheney ..	18.2
Brackley	12.9	Crick	19.2

Infantile Mortality.—It is satisfactory to find that in the year 1906 the declining birth-rate was met by some measure of compensation in a reduced infantile mortality; but there is obviously still much room for improvement in this respect. I have already referred to the growing recognition of this important matter, and have set out at length some of the conclusions which are likely to aid in substantial reduction of infant mortality. It is pleasing to find, at any rate, that the cards of advice to mothers on the management of their

infants are in considerable demand in this County, and it is encouraging to see some apparent consequence from their distribution. The infantile mortality for the Administrative County in the year 1906 was 102.86, a rate which was only equalled in 1901 and bettered in 1902, and it compares very favourably with the rate for the whole of England and Wales. The Registrar-General, in his sixty-eighth Annual Report (1905), refers to the important point of the interdependence of birth-rates and of infantile mortality rates, and gives a table showing the combined effects of birth-rate and child mortality during the first five years of life, in the several counties of England and Wales from the middle of the year 1895 to the middle of the year 1900. Including London there are 55 Registration Counties, of which 36 had a lower and 18 a higher average birth-rate than Northamptonshire. Of 1,000 born, the average number surviving in Northamptonshire at the age of 5 years was 821, and, of the 18 counties with a higher birth-rate, only one—Radnorshire—had a higher rate of survivors, namely, 845. On the other hand, of the 36 counties with a lower birth-rate, as many as 22 counties had a higher rate of survivors, while 14 had a lower rate than Northamptonshire had. Locally, it is interesting to observe that Northamptonshire is touched on its boundaries by nine other counties, and, of these, Leicestershire and Warwickshire are the only ones shown in the table referred to as having had a higher birth-rate; their rate of survivors was less, however, than that given for Northamptonshire. On the other hand, the registration counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Oxford, and Rutland gave a higher rate of survivors, and Lincoln a lower one, than for this County.

The average infantile death-rate for the whole Administrative County per 1,000 births, and of the combined Urban and Rural Districts respectively, for the years 1897—1906 is shown in the following table, together with, for purposes of

comparison, the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and for the large towns in England and Wales, taken from the Registrar-General's returns :—

Districts.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Adminis- trative County ..	130	127	129	109	102	98	103	116	113	102
Urban Districts ..	137	151	143	126	109	116	114	117	120	116
Rural Districts ..	125	107	118	95	96	80	92	115	106	91
England & Wales ..	156	160	163	154	151	133	132	146	128	133
Large Towns in England & Wales ..	176	178	181	172	168	145	144	160	140	145

The following extracts from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health relate to this subject :—

BRACKLEY BOROUGH.—“ The Infantile Mortality, *i.e.*, “ under one year of age per 1,000 births, was 189.6. The average “ for ten years was 101.7. It may be noticed that fifty per “ cent. of the infantile deaths were due to premature births.”

DAVENTRY BOROUGH.—“ The number of children (12) “ who died under 1 year of age is high, 2 dying from measles, “ 2 from Diarrhœa, 1 from Pneumonia, 5 from Premature Birth, “ 1 from Asthenia, and one from Marasmus. Roughly speaking, “ one out of every six children born died during the year.”

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“ There were three deaths “ of children under one year, which gives an infantile death- “ rate of 61.2 per 1,000 births. The figures for the last ten years “ show an average rate of 93.3, but if we divide that time into “ quinquennial periods the average for the first five years is

“ 122, while that for the last five years is only 72.5. I hope we
 “ may regard this continued improvement as evidence of
 “ greater intelligence amongst mothers in reference to this
 “ important question, as I think that there can be no doubt
 “ that a high infantile mortality is, in the main, due to in-
 “ sufficient knowledge on their part.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The infant rate of mortality was
 “ 90 deaths to 1,000 births registered, nine deaths having
 “ occurred below the age of one year. In the previous year
 “ there were 115 deaths to 1,000 births. It is satisfactory to
 “ record the marked fall which has taken place, and it is sin-
 “ cerely to be hoped that the mothers of little ones will not
 “ fail in exercising every effort in maintaining this creditable
 “ state of things.”

FINEDON URBAN.—“ Thirteen deaths occurred under
 “ one year of age, giving an infantile death-rate of 146 per
 “ 1,000 births registered. This rate is higher than the average for
 “ the past ten years, which was 136 per 1,000 births registered.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ 13 deaths occurred under
 “ 1 year of age, giving a rate of 102.3 per 1,000 births registered,
 “ compared with 14 deaths and a rate of 93.3 last year. Al-
 “ though the number of deaths was one less than last year
 “ the increased rate is due to the large decrease in the number
 “ of births. Two of the deaths were due to Tubercular Dis-
 “ ease, 3 to Bronchitis, 3 to Premature Birth, 4 to Marasmus,
 “ and 1 to Natural Causes (Coroner). The causes of infantile
 “ deaths may be divided into three classes :—1st—Unavoidable;
 “ *i.e.*, children born prematurely, or with congenital defects.
 “ 2nd—Causes not easily avoidable, owing to varied domestic
 “ and social circumstances—such as working mothers, poverty,
 “ the influence of drink, heredity. 3rd—Preventable; when
 “ the deaths are chiefly due to ignorance on the part of the
 “ mothers in regard to the proper feeding and hygiene of

“infants. If the directions on the ‘Advice to mothers’
 “Cards were faithfully carried out, deaths from preventable
 “causes should become fewer year by year.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“It is a recognised fact that the
 “general death-rate throughout the country has been steadily
 “decreasing, but on the other hand, the Infant Mortality
 “death-rate is practically stationary. In Kettering during
 “the years 1895 to 1904, the average Infant Mortality rate
 “was 150 per 1,000 births. In 1905 it was 139. In 1906
 “it was 127.6, which shows there has been a decided improve-
 “ment, and a still greater effort should be made to still further
 “reduce the rate. . . . The most important point is to try
 “to get the mothers to suckle their infants. Expectant
 “Mothers should pay particular attention to their own health
 “by—(i.) Taking proper food; give up the morning break-
 “fast of tea and bread, and take porridge and milk, or bread
 “and milk instead. (ii.) Get plenty of fresh air. (iii.) Take
 “regular exercise. A healthy mother is almost sure to be
 “able to suckle her child. It is a well-known fact that breast-
 “fed babies suffer much less from Diarrhœa and other digestive
 “troubles than artificially fed ones, besides, it is ever so much
 “cheaper, as well as being the natural food for the baby.
 “I would strongly urge mothers and nurses to give up the use
 “of comforters or ‘Dummy Teats.’ They are a delusion and a
 “snare. It is impossible to keep them clean. They may be
 “boiled night and morning, but how often during the day
 “do they fall on clothes, carpet, floors, or even the pavement,
 “when they get contaminated with dirt and micro-organisms,
 “many of which cause Thrush and Diarrhœa. This may seem
 “far fetched, but it is true. Boiling the comforters sterilises
 “them for the time being, but if soiled afterwards, they do con-
 “vey germs into the children’s mouths. Prolonged sucking
 “of these dummy teats leads to deformity of the child’s mouth.
 “It favours the habit of mouth breathing, and leads to the

“formation of adenoids at the back of the nose, which is one
“of the causes of backwardness at school.”

OUNDLIE URBAN.—“There were five deaths of infants under
“one year, giving an infant mortality of 106.4 per 1,000,
“slightly higher than our average rate.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“The number of children who died
“under the age of one year was 8, which is a slight improve-
“ment upon last year, when the number was 10; this gives
“an Infantile Death Rate of 77.6 per 1,000 births registered,
“the rate in 1905 being 99.01. This is the lowest Infantile
“Death Rate since 1898 with the exception of 1901 when it
“was as low as 59.32 per 1,000. This rate is low compared
“with other places, but still much higher than it ought to be.
“The causes were Premature Birth 4, Bronchitis 3, Tubercular
“Disease 1.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“Last year we had 22 deaths under
“one year of age, giving an infant mortality of 180.32 per
“1,000 births. This year we have only 11 deaths under one year
“of age, giving an infant mortality of only 81.4 per 1,000
“births.” In this connection, it may be opportune perhaps
to quote also from the Report that “the District Nurse has
“been one of the greatest benefits to the town.”

RUSHDEN URBAN.—“The infant mortality has been
“113.988 per 1,000, of which eight have been premature.
“ The infant mortality has been slightly in excess of
“last year. The principal cause of the large infant mortality
“is improper feeding. In the early part of this year a number
“of cards were circulated, containing rules for the proper
“feeding of infants, yet the infant mortality has increased.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“The number of deaths of
“children under 1 year was only 48, the lowest number yet

“ recorded, and giving a death-rate of 109.8 per 1,000 births
 “ registered. Fifteen were Premature Births, this is exactly
 “ the same as last year, and there were 9 other deaths in Infants
 “ under 1 month, of which full details will be found in Table V.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ The Infant Mortality under one
 “ year was 76 per 1,000 births ; this is a great improvement
 “ on former years, and is the lowest since 1897.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ The total number of deaths
 “ in children under one year of age was 21, giving a rate per 1,000
 “ births registered of 129. This is a high mortality, and only
 “ twice in the last ten years has it been so high. The average
 “ for the ten years is 17.3, with a mean ratio of 96.2. . . .
 “ There was a considerable diminution of the births in the
 “ Brafield sub-district, with an increase in the Hardingstone.
 “ On the other hand, the deaths in children under one year of
 “ age were very much greater in the Hardingstone ; whilst
 “ in the Brafield sub-district they were only just equal to the
 “ average for the ten years.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—“ The total number of births
 “ during the year was 127, only giving a ratio per 1,000 of 19.9.
 “ This is the least number of births considerably during the last
 “ ten years. . . . The number of deaths in children under
 “ one year of age, however, was only six, giving a ratio per 1,000
 “ births registered of 47. If, therefore, there has been only
 “ a low birth-rate, it is satisfactory to know that almost all the
 “ children have been reared. Such a death-rate among young
 “ children is most remarkable, and it is considerably lower
 “ than has ever occurred before in this district. Some idea
 “ may be gained of this when it is noted that the previous lowest
 “ number was twelve (in the previous year), just double the
 “ present one whilst the mean mortality for the ten years has
 “ been 17.4, with a mean ratio of 113, instead of the present 47.”

OXENDON RURAL.—“ The infant mortality rate is only 42.25 as against an average of 90 per 1,000 births registered.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—“ This seems high, and is above our average.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ The ratio of deaths under one year of age to the births is 72.87 to 1,000—the lowest rate since 1896, before which no record was kept.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“ The infant mortality has been 117.646 per 1,000 births for the whole district—123.285 in the Wellingborough district and 112 in the Higham Ferrers district. . . . The infant mortality still continues too high. One of the principal causes is improper feeding. It has of late years become the custom for mothers to shirk the responsibility of nursing their off-spring and to resort to artificial feeding. This system will never be equivalent to the natural mode of feeding. Chemical science has made enormous strides during the last few years in the preparation of artificial foods, but it has not succeeded in decreasing the rate of infant mortality, and depend upon it, never will. The only way, in my opinion, is for mothers to refrain from following the craze for pleasure and conform to a more natural state of existence.”

The infantile mortality-rate varied in the Urban Districts from 61.2 per 1,000 births in Higham Ferrers Borough to 189.6 in Brackley Borough, and in the Rural Districts from 42.2 per 1,000 births in the Oxendon District to 129.6 in the Hardingstone District.

Arranged in the order of their infantile mortality-rates the Urban Districts stand thus :—

	<i>Per 1,000 Births.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 Births.</i>
Higham Ferrers Boro'	61.2	Wellingborough ..	109.8
Raunds	77.6	Rushden	113.9
Rothwell	81.4	Kettering	128.9
Desborough	90.9	Finedon	146.0
Irthlingborough ..	102.3	Daventry Borough ..	155.8
Oundle	106.3	Brackley Borough ..	189.6

The position of the Rural Districts in respect of their infantile mortality-rates is as follows :—

	<i>Per 1,000 Births.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 Births.</i>
Oxendon	42.2	Easton-on-the-Hill ..	83.3
Northampton ..	47.2	Oundle	83.3
Brackley	63.8	Potterspury	109.4
Gretton	66.6	Thrapston	112.9
Kettering	71.1	Wellingborough ..	117.6
Crick	71.4	Brixworth	125.0
Towcester	72.8	Middleton Cheney ..	129.0
Daventry	76.6	Hardingstone ..	129.6

Phthisis Mortality.—Although the phthisis mortality-rate for 1906 was slightly in excess of that for 1905, which was the lowest on record for the County, I am glad to be able to record that it was substantially less than the mean rate for the previous ten years. For the five years, 1896—1900, the average rate of phthisis mortality per 1,000 of the population was 1.13 per annum, while for the succeeding five years the average rate was 0.88 per annum; the rate of 0.85 per 1,000 of population in 1906 was not, therefore, an unfavourable one. The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County as due to Phthisis during the year 1906 was 186, and was distributed as follows :—95 belonged to the Combined Urban Districts, and 91 to the Combined Rural Districts. The number which occurred in the Berry Wood Asylum of persons belonging

to the Administrative County was 7, as against 8 in the year 1905, and these have been allocated in proper manner to the Districts from which they came. Of the total deaths from Phthisis, 7 were of children under five years of age, or 3.76 per cent. of the total deaths from this disease, as against 3.03 per cent. in 1905, 0.49 per cent. in 1904, 2.74 per cent. in 1903, 3.27 per cent. in 1902, 2.8 per cent. in 1901, 5.02 per cent. in 1900, 5.34 per cent. in 1899, 9.6 per cent. in 1898, 5.85 per cent. in 1897, and 8.15 per cent. in the year 1896. The child death-rate from this disease was higher in 1906, therefore, than in the immediately preceding five years, but much less than in the still earlier years. The Easton-on-the-Hill and Middleton Cheney Rural Districts show no mortality from phthisis during the year 1906, as against two Rural Districts showing like freedom in the year 1905.

The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, and the rate per 1,000 of the population for the whole Administrative County for the ten years 1897—1906 :—

Area.	Phthisis.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Adminis- trative County	No. of Deaths.	222	229	243	219	178	214	182	204	165	186
	Rate per 1,000 .	1.10	1.13	1.19	1.06	0.85	1.01	0.85	0.95	0.76	0.85

The following are the more important references to the subject of this mortality in the Reports of the Medical Officers of Health :—

DAVENTRY BOROUGH.—“ It is very satisfactory to note that “ only one death is recorded during the year from tubercular “ diseases, as compared with 4 for 1905.”

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“ There were three deaths “ from phthisis, giving a rate of 1.04, which is rather higher “ than we have had for the last three years.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ There was, happily, only one death from Phthisis, and that at the age of 23, giving a death-rate of .25 per 1,000. For the year 1905 the corresponding figures were 3 and .76 per 1,000. . . . With a knowledge of the existing illness in the district I fear that the decline is only temporary, so that the immediate future does not appear very hopeful. . . . To several persons in this district afflicted with Phthisis the Kettering Union Sanatorium has afforded much benefit, but, unfortunately, in many cases it is difficult to get the sufferers in an early stage of the disease to seek the aid which residence in such an institution affords.”

FINEDON URBAN.—“ Phthisis caused four deaths, giving a rate of 0.98 per 1,000 per annum. Other tubercular diseases caused three deaths.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“ There have been 40 deaths from Phthisis in 1906, which is the highest number registered since 1890. If the 3 non-residents are included, the death-rate per 1,000 would be 1.38. The question of Compulsory Notification of Phthisis was brought forward at a recent meeting of the Council, and, after discussion, it was agreed to refer it to the Sanitary Committee, and your Medical Officer of Health was asked to draw up a report on the subject. The Kettering Guardians are to be congratulated on their public spirit and foresight in building Phthisis Wards, being one of the first Boards in the country to do so. They have been of immense benefit to the town, and several cases have been cured, many relieved, and these, although not cured, have benefitted in an educational way, inasmuch as when they leave these Wards they continue the treatment in their homes and at their employment. The other cases were too far advanced to expect to be benefitted. . . . I would strongly urge the Council to offer to examine, free of expense, the Sputum of all suspected cases, and the report in the meantime

“ would be treated as confidential until other arrangements are made.”

OUNDLIE URBAN.—“ Only two deaths were due to Tubercle.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ The deaths from Pulmonary Phthisis were 4 as against 2 in 1905, and from other Tubercular Diseases 4, three of which were young children.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“ Two deaths were recorded as having occurred from this disease. Considering that the town has a population of over 5,000, this is a very satisfactory result.”

RUSHDEN URBAN.—“ The deaths from Phthisis have been three times that of last year. Some Medical Officers of Health are advocating the notification of that disease, while others, like myself, do not agree with that doctrine.” Dr. Morris also expresses himself as not favourably impressed with the value of the Sanatorium treatment of cases of phthisis, for the purpose of permanently reducing the prevalence of the disease.

GRETTON RURAL.—“ The year has passed without a fatal case of consumption or other tubercular disease.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ There were only 4 deaths from tubercular disease against 12 in the previous year, a very satisfactory diminution.”

KETTERING RURAL.—“ Only 4 deaths from phthisis have been registered against 13 in 1905. This is very satisfactory, but in such a small population these figures cannot be taken by themselves as an index of the real decline of this disease. I believe that the Sanatorium has done real good, not only in saving early cases, prolonging the life of others, but in educating the people generally as to the necessary precautions to take in regard to these cases at home ; also, the adoption of voluntary notification recently, ought to do something in the future to check this dread disease.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—There were two deaths from tubercular disease. “ In the previous year there were six from “ tubercular disease. . . . The diminution in the deaths from “ tubercular disease is very satisfactory.”

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—“ In the early part of 1906 a communication was addressed to the Board of Guardians by the “ National Society for the Prevention of Consumption and “ other forms of Tuberculosis, embodying valuable suggestions in order to secure the co-operation of public bodies “ throughout the country in an organised and co-ordinate effort “ to prevent the spread of the disease. Most careful consideration has been given to the suggestions of the National Society, “ and it is gratifying to report that they have been most favourably received by the Managers of local Factories and Work-shops, and by others in a position likely to induce large “ masses of the people to recognise the extreme importance “ of the subject, and to aid in the attainment of the object “ in view.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—“ Phthisis and other Tubercular “ Diseases are accountable for twenty-two deaths, a considerable “ increase on previous years, which at present I cannot account “ for.”

The Phthisis death-rate varied in the Urban Districts from 0.25 per 1,000 of the population in the Desborough District to 1.28 per 1,000 of the population in the Kettering District. In the Rural Districts the variation in this mortality was from 0.0 per 1,000 of the population in the Easton-on-the-Hill and Middleton Cheney Districts to 2.19 per 1,000 of the population in the Crick District.

Arranged in the order of their Phthisis death-rates,

the Urban Districts stand thus :—

	<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>
Desborough ..	0.25	Raunds ..	0.91
Rothwell ..	0.39	Rushden ..	0.91
Daventry Borough..	0.52	Finedon ..	0.98
Wellingborough ..	0.81	Higham Ferrers Boro'	1.04
Oundle ..	0.83	Brackley Borough ..	1.21
Irthlingborough ..	0.87	Kettering ..	1.28

The position of the Rural Districts in respect of their Phthisis death-rates is as follows :—

	<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>
Easton-on-the-Hill ..	0.0	Daventry ..	0.74
Middleton Cheney ..	0.0	Oundle ..	0.79
Northampton ..	0.37	Brackley ..	0.83
Hardingstone ..	0.38	Wellingborough ..	0.87
Kettering ..	0.38	Brixworth ..	0.93
Oxendon ..	0.47	Potterspury ..	1.17
Towcester ..	0.58	Thrapston ..	1.69
Gretton ..	0.66	Crick ..	2.19

It is to be noted that the Crick Rural District, which has the highest Phthisis death-rate in the County for the year 1906 had no mortality from this disease in 1905, thus simulating the position of the Gretton Rural District in 1905 and 1904. The Easton-on-the-Hill Rural District has shown no mortality from phthisis in either 1905 or 1906.

Respiratory Diseases Mortality.—The year 1906 establishes a record for mortality from the respiratory diseases in the County. Not only was the number of deaths numerically much less than has been recorded hitherto, but the rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.79 less than the average for the five years 1896—1900, and 0.31 less than for the improving

five years 1901—1905. The total number of deaths from respiratory diseases registered in the Administrative County during the year 1906 was 305, being 49 less than in each of the years 1904 and 1905. Of these deaths 129 occurred in the Combined Urban Districts, and 176 in the Combined Rural Districts, after allocating to their respective Districts four deaths which occurred in Berry Wood Asylum. Of the total deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy, 120, or 39.34 per cent. were of children under five years of age; of these, 65, or 54.16 per cent. were in the Combined Urban Districts, and 55, or 45.83 per cent. were in the Combined Rural Districts.

The following table shows the number of deaths from the respiratory diseases, and the rate per 1,000 of the population for the whole Administrative County for the ten years 1897—1906 :—

Area.	Respiratory Diseases	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Administrative County ..	No. of Deaths	497	432	467	450	337	415	359	354	354	305
	Rate per 1,000 ..	2.48	2.13	2.29	2.18	1.62	1.97	1.68	1.65	1.63	1.40

The death-rate for Respiratory Diseases varied in the Urban Districts from 0.19 per 1,000 of the population in the Rothwell District, to 3.32 per 1,000 of the population in the Oundle District. In the Rural Districts the variation in this mortality was from 0.83 per 1,000 of the population in the Brackley District to 2.73 per 1,000 of the population in the Easton-on-the-Hill District.

Arranged in order of their death-rates for Respiratory

Diseases, the Urban Districts stand thus :—

	<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>
Rothwell	0.19	Higham Ferrers Boro'	1.38
Desborough	0.50	Wellingborough ..	1.54
Finedon	0.74	Brackley Borough ..	1.62
Kettering	1.09	Raunds	2.05
Rushden	1.19	Irthlingborough ..	2.19
Daventry Borough..	1.32	Oundle	3.32

The position of the Rural Districts in respect of their death-rates for Respiratory Diseases is as follows :—

	<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>
Brackley	0.83	Potterspury	1.56
Kettering	0.85	Crick	1.75
Thrapston	0.89	Brixworth	1.77
Northampton ..	1.12	Hardingstone ..	1.78
Gretton	1.33	Daventry	1.93
Oxendon	1.42	Middleton Cheney ..	2.48
Towcester	1.47	Oundle	2.70
Wellingborough ..	1.53	Easton-on-the-Hill ..	2.73

General Zymotic Mortality.—I am glad to be able to record that the rate of general zymotic mortality for the County in 1906 was not unsatisfactory. For the five years 1896—1900 the mean rate of mortality was 1.37 per 1,000 of the population, for the succeeding five years it was 0.85; for the year 1906 the rate of mortality is 0.81. Thus, a continuous improvement in this mortality is shown. The general zymotic mortality is inclusive of deaths from Measles, Whooping-Cough, and Diarrhœa, which are not notifiable diseases, but does not include Simple Croup, or Epidemic Influenza, or Enteritis in persons over one year of age. The mortality rate from the notifiable diseases for the year 1906 amounted to 0.26 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0.40 in 1905, 0.38 per

1,000 in 1904, 0.26 per 1,000 in 1903, 0.27 per 1,000 in 1902, 0.36 per 1,000 in 1901, and 0.41 per 1,000 in 1900. The total number of cases notified was 1,223, as against 1,866 cases in 1905, 1,598 cases in 1904, and 913 cases in 1903, which is at the rate of 5.65 cases per 1,000 of the population; of these cases 58 were fatal, as against 88 in 1905. The figures for 1906 may be considered, therefore, as satisfactory.

Of the total deaths from the zymotic diseases, 133 were of children under five years of age, or at the rate of 75.56 per cent.; of these, 74, or 55.64 per cent. were in the Combined Urban Districts, and 59, or 44.36 per cent. were in the Combined Rural Districts.

The following table shows the number of deaths from the general zymotic diseases, and the rate per 1,000 of the population for the whole Administrative County, for the ten years 1897—1906 :—

Area	General Zymotic Diseases	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Adminis- trative County ..	No. of Deaths	288	293	255	217	187	162	154	203	195	176
	Rate per 1,000 ..	1.43	1.45	1.25	1.05	0.90	0.77	0.72	0.94	0.90	0.81

The general zymotic death-rate varied in the Urban Districts from 0.0 per 1,000 of population in the Borough of Brackley and the Oundle District to 1.85 per 1,000 of population in Daventry Borough. In the Rural Districts the variation in this mortality was from 0.0 per 1,000 of population in the Crick and Oxendon Districts, to 1.65 per 1,000 of population in the Hardingstone District.

Arranged in order of their death-rates for Zymotic Diseases the Urban Districts stand thus :—

	<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>
Brackley Borough ..	0.0	Finedon ..	0.74
Oundle	0.0	Rushden ..	0.77
Rothwell	0.19	Irthlingborough ..	0.87
Higham Ferrers Boro'	0.34	Wellingborough ..	1.05
Raunds	0.45	Kettering	1.38
Desborough	0.50	Daventry Borough ..	1.85

The position of the Rural Districts in respect of their death-rates for Zymotic Diseases is as follows :—

	<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of Population.</i>
Crick	0.0	Wellingborough ..	0.73
Oxendon	0.0	Northampton.. ..	0.74
Towcester	0.09	Potterspury	0.78
Oundle	0.31	Middleton Cheney ..	0.82
Daventry	0.37	Brixworth	1.01
Brackley	0.55	Thrapston	1.09
Gretton	0.66	Easton-on-the-Hill ..	1.36
Kettering	0.70	Hardingstone	1.65

SPECIAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES AND MORTALITY.

Small Pox.—It is a satisfaction to be able to say that the County was entirely free from small-pox during the year 1906, and I hope that this fortunate immunity from the disease may continue. I cannot but regret, however, that the preparedness of the County against an invasion of small-pox in respect of the security afforded by vaccination and re-vaccination, is not greater than it is, as I show later on in this report.

Scarlet Fever.—Although the prevalence of scarlet-fever was very considerable in some of the Districts of the County, notably in the Finedon, Kettering, Rushden, and Welling-

borough Urban Districts, and the Kettering and Wellingborough Rural Districts, there was a substantial decrease in the number of cases notified as compared with the two immediately preceding years. During 1906, there were 871 cases of this disease in the Administrative County, against 1,475 cases in 1905, 1,127 cases in 1904, 495 cases in 1903, 602 cases in 1902, 570 cases in 1901, and 816 cases in 1900. Of the total cases during 1906, 341 occurred in the Combined Urban Districts, and 530 in the Combined Rural Districts. The total scarlet-fever prevalence was equal to a sickness-rate of 0.40 per cent. of the population, as against 0.68 per cent. of the total estimated population in 1905, 0.52 per cent. in 1904, and 0.23 in 1903. In the combined Urban Districts the rate was 0.34 per cent. as against 0.84 per cent. in 1905, and 0.55 in 1904, and in the combined Rural Districts it was 0.45 per cent. as against 0.54 per cent. in 1905, and 0.50 in 1904. The total number of deaths from scarlet fever in the Administrative County during 1906 was 20, or 2.29 per cent. of the cases, as against 2.70 per cent. in the year 1905, 2.57 per cent. in 1904, 3.03 per cent. in 1903, 1.82 per cent. in 1902, 1.57 per cent. in 1901, and 1.96 per cent. in 1900. Of these deaths, 10 or 50.0 per cent. were of children under five years of age, as against an exactly similar rate in 1905, and 51.7 per cent. in 1904. Cases of the disease were notified in every district during 1906, as against two districts in 1905 which did not have any cases, namely, the Crick and Gretton Rural Districts. The disease does not appear to have been generally of a very severe type; but the spread of it does not depend so much on its severity as the mildness of the attacks. In more than one instance, it has appeared that a few unrecognised cases have mixed with healthy persons while in a condition capable of disseminating the infection, and thus outbreaks have occurred which might have been limited otherwise to quite a small number of persons. I regret that the monthly returns for the current year do not indicate any falling off in the number of cases.

The following are extracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

BRACKLEY BOROUGH.—There were twelve cases of notifiable diseases, “ all but one of which were scarlet-fever ; this “ disease seems to be endemic in the district, we are never “ entirely free from it.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ There were notified three cases “ of Scarlet Fever—all in one household and between the ages “ of 5 and 15—happily there is no fatal case to record.”

FINEDON URBAN.—“ Scarlet Fever was prevalent, “more or less, during the year, and caused three deaths.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The majority of the 16 “ cases notified occurred in houses infected during the previous “ year, this proving that the means of disinfection at your “ Sanitary Inspector’s disposal are not always effective.”

KETTERING URBAN. There were 62 cases of Scarlet Fever, of which 41 were removed to Hospital. “ I am pleased to report “ that there has not been a single death from Scarlet Fever “ belonging to the Urban District. Cases have been notified “ in every month of the year. They have been of a mild type, “ and, as so often happens, they are not recognised, and the “ parents do not seek medical advice until they see signs of “ peeling ; in the meantime these mild cases infect others. “ The Medical Officer of the Joint Hospital Board informed me “ that at the end of December the beds at the Isolation Hospital “ reserved for Scarlet Fever were full, and that there would be “ no vacancies for Scarlet Fever for a fortnight. A case occurred “ in Mill Road, when it was found that a girl living in the house “ was working at a clothing factory, and that a lad was working in “ a tailor’s shop. Letters were written to the employers ad- “ vising them of the case, and recommending that these persons

“ be placed in quarantine for 10 days, which recommendation
 “ the employers have courteously agreed to.”

OUNCLE URBAN.—There were two cases of Scarlet Fever.
 “ Both cases occurred in the first quarter of the year and
 “ could not be traced with certainty to their sources ; the
 “ probability is however that they were contracted from spores
 “ left from the cases which occurred at the end of 1905.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ Scarlet Fever accounted for 7 cases
 “ and these were scattered over the whole year at intervals,
 “ each case being well isolated so that after a thorough disin-
 “ fection there was never much danger of an epidemic, and no
 “ deaths occurred from it.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“ During the year 18 cases of Scarlet
 “ Fever were notified. These were mostly of a very mild type,
 “ only one death resulting. In every case the strictest pre-
 “ cautions were taken, and at no time was there anything ap-
 “ proaching an epidemic.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—There were 108 cases of this
 disease. “ Scarlet Fever has been prevalent in all parts of the
 “ country, and I think that we may congratulate ourselves that
 “ there were not more cases, and only two deaths, which
 “ gives a very small percentage. Nineteen cases were imported
 “ and of six the cause was unknown, and the rest were generally
 “ from direct infection during the epidemic in the months
 “ of July, August, September, and October. During the
 “ epidemic the Sanitary Inspector was very attentive and
 “ efficient. He visited every house continually to carry out the
 “ proper isolation and disinfection, and to remove cases to the
 “ Isolation Hospital when possible.”

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“ 17 cases were notified during the
 “ whole year, as against 45 in 1905, 101 in 1904, and 78 for

“ 1903,—of the 17 cases, Spratton is responsible for 6 and
 “ Brixworth for 4,—so that there has been a very decided drop
 “ in the number of cases, due to the fact that there has been very
 “ little in Northampton from which place the infection has al-
 “ ways originally come. In the case of Spratton, after the first
 “ case, it spread from child to child at school. The disease has
 “ been of a mild type ; the two deaths occurred in the Borough
 “ Hospital. The severe cases which were common 20 or 30
 “ years ago are seldom seen now. A six weeks’ period of iso-
 “ lation was enforced in each case and was properly carried
 “ out. The school at Spratton was closed for disinfection.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ Scarlet Fever occurred in 11 Parishes
 “ 13 cases in Long Buckby, 10 cases in Weedon, 5 cases in
 “ Dodford, 4 cases in Braunston, 2 cases in Everdon, Newnham,
 “ Stowe-nine-Churches and Woodford-cum-Membris, and single
 “ cases in Badby, Helidon and Watford. I had for various
 “ periods to advise that the schools in both Braunston and
 “ Stowe-nine-Churches be closed for outbreaks of Scarlet
 “ Fever. The Long Buckby outbreak of Scarlet Fever in Septem-
 “ ber, and the Braunston one early in December, were in my
 “ opinion due to the travelling vans which appear in most vil-
 “ lages at the Annual Feasts. If some steps could be taken to
 “ ensure that these vans are free from infectious disease before
 “ they are allowed to settle down on the village greens, I
 “ believe infectious disease would be decreased, not only in our
 “ district, but generally throughout the whole of England.”

GRETTON RURAL.—“ Five cases of Scarlet Fever occurred
 “ in two houses in Harringworth in the first quarter of the year,
 “ the disease having been imported from Stamford. One of
 “ these cases proved fatal. In the month of July seven cases
 “ were notified at Laxton, and, in the course of a house to house
 “ inspection, I detected an eighth, which had been of so mild a
 “ type as to pass unnoticed. These cases were preceded by

“ others in the village of Bulwick, where many of the Laxton
 “ children go to school. One child from Laxton attended school
 “ in an infectious state, and this circumstance, together with
 “ the general prevalence of the disease, led to the school being
 “ closed on July 10th. The remaining cases of Scarlet Fever,
 “ eleven in number, occurred in Harringworth in the month
 “ of October. My investigation into the origin of these cases
 “ revealed a fairly clear instance of importation of infection
 “ from the parish of Hampton Wick in Middlesex. Though the
 “ circumstances pointed to negligence and concealment of dis-
 “ ease, it would appear that, notwithstanding a probability that
 “ the infection was spread in Hampton Wick as in Harring-
 “ worth through the culpable carelessness of a family, there
 “ was not sufficient evidence to secure a conviction. The cases
 “ were so mild that several of the earlier passed unrecognised,
 “ and one attended school. I advised the closure of this school
 “ for three weeks.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—In regard to the 15 cases of noti-
 fiable diseases, “ Out of this total about half (7) were cases of
 “ scarlet fever. This shows a great falling off as compared with
 “ the two previous years, when there were respectively 39
 “ and 71 cases notified. I hope that this means an end to the
 “ great epidemic of this disease which has occurred in North-
 “ ampton and its surrounding districts of late years. Of these
 “ 7 cases, 4 occurred in one family at Piddington and Horton,
 “ the disease was brought into the district from a man living
 “ outside, and it spread to other members of the family before
 “ we heard of it. Two other cases came from Roade, and one
 “ from Yardley Hastings. All seven cases were removed and
 “ treated in the Infectious Hospital. I can only repeat that
 “ by prompt removal of these cases I believe we frequently pre-
 “ vent a bad epidemic from spreading in these different villages.
 “ None of these cases were fatal; in fact the disease was of a
 “ very mild character.”

KETTERING RURAL.—“Out of the 118 cases, 79 were children
 “ between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and three-quarters of these
 “ came from Burton Latimer. All the earlier cases were re-
 “ moved to Hospital in hopes of checking the outbreak, but
 “ so rapidly were the cases notified that all the cases could not
 “ be accommodated, but were isolated at home as well as pos-
 “ sible. I attribute the failure to check this epidemic by removal
 “ to Hospital, due to the exceedingly mild nature of so many
 “ of the cases. Nearly all were children attending the Council
 “ School, which I inspected on several occasions during school
 “ hours, and on more than one occasion found evidence of the
 “ disease on children that had not even missed an attendance,
 “ but, of course, were centres of infection. I am much in-
 “ debted to the Head Master of the School for the pains he took
 “ to weed out all doubtful cases every morning, thus assisting
 “ very much in reducing the number. The School was disinfected
 “ on three separate occasions. There were two distinct out-
 “ breaks of Scarlet Fever at Cranford, probably conveyed from
 “ Burton Latimer. The first outbreak occurred at the end of
 “ March, and was limited to 3 cases. The School was immediate-
 “ ly closed for one week, thoroughly disinfected, with the result
 “ that no more cases occurred. A fresh epidemic commenced
 “ on December 1st, when 5 cases were notified in 24 hours.
 “ Again I immediately closed and disinfected the School with
 “ excellent result; the only cases occurring after that being
 “ in one house, where all the children fell with it, 5 in all;
 “ all these Cranford cases were removed to the Hospital.
 “ Although there have been so many cases, only 4 have died;
 “ 2 in the District and 2 which had been removed to the
 “ Infectious Hospital.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—There were only thirteen cases of
 infectious disease notified during the year. “The great
 “ falling off in this class of disease is in the number of cases
 “ of scarlet fever notified. Whilst 83 cases were notified in

“ 1904, and 69 in 1905, there were only seven cases notified this
 “ year. This is very satisfactory, and I hope it shows that the
 “ wave of scarlet fever which has been spreading over the
 “ district during the last few years has now burnt itself out,
 “ and that we may, at any rate for a few years, be more free
 “ from this disease. All seven cases occurred in the village of
 “ Old Duston. The first case broke out at the end of January,
 “ two cases in February and April respectively, and the re-
 “ mainder at the end of August and September. There was
 “ a strong belief among the villagers that the latter cases were
 “ caused by a distribution of toys and books from a house
 “ in which one of the former cases had been isolated, but I
 “ found on investigation that these articles had not been near
 “ the sick room, and that every means of disinfection had been
 “ used, and altogether the times were so remote that this source
 “ of infection was very improbable. Since September no further
 “ case of this disease has been notified.”

OUNDLE RURAL.—“ In July some cases of Scarlatina were
 “ reported from Bulwick, and on visiting the village it was
 “ found that there were a considerable number of children
 “ suffering from the disease and I have reason to believe that
 “ there were others which were never reported. I believe it
 “ was well known in the village that there was some epidemic
 “ among children, but no one would come forward to report
 “ it, nor, as the cases were mild, would call in a doctor. Pre-
 “ cisely the same thing happened in Bulwick in 1904 with the
 “ same result, namely an extensive epidemic requiring the
 “ closing of the schools, and putting the District to very con-
 “ siderable expense. It is true there were no deaths last year,
 “ but in the previous outbreak there was one death and several
 “ severe cases. All this could have been avoided if only it
 “ had been reported at the commencement. I really think
 “ the school authorities should be more careful and I urge upon
 “ you the need of prosecuting parents who do not notify,

“ if sufficient evidence be brought forward. . . . A few mild
 “ cases of Scarlatina were seen in Kingscliffe, but the disease
 “ did not spread. . . . One case of Scarlatina was seen
 “ at Nassington which was removed to Hospital, there were
 “ also several cases in an isolated farmhouse. Cases of Scar-
 “ latina were seen in Woodnewton in March and again in August,
 “ but the disease did not spread to any extent.”

OXENDON RURAL. “ With regard to the Scarlet Fever
 “ cases, 28 were reported from Oxendon, 8 from Wilbarston, 2
 “ from Stoke Albany and 1 each from Clipston and Ashley.
 “ Of these the outbreak at Oxendon calls for special comment.
 “ Beginning early in June with one case, from June 27th to
 “ July 13th an outbreak of 12 cases occurred. The origin
 “ of the primary outbreak was undetected, but the remainder
 “ were undoubtedly contracted at the Schools. Application
 “ was made to the Council to provide, furnish and fit up a vacant
 “ cottage for isolation, which was done, and with help from the
 “ residents, at a very minimum expense, furnished and prepared,
 “ and seven cases were admitted and dealt with there, with a
 “ result that no further case was notified. The working ex-
 “ pense of this cottage isolation proved very moderate, the total
 “ being under £30 for everything, including the payment of the
 “ nurse provided. The Schools were re-opened (having been
 “ closed) in September, and about a week later fresh cases oc-
 “ curred apparently due to the aggregation of some mild
 “ undetected case amongst the scholars. A further outbreak
 “ resulted with a total number of 14 children affected. It was
 “ impossible to obtain the accommodation again, so that the
 “ cases had to be treated by home isolation. Every care was
 “ taken by frequent inspections and supervision to prevent any
 “ further spread, and the Schools were closed until after Xmas
 “ in order to preclude any further infection. Only one case
 “ occurred beyond the area during the whole period at Clipston,
 “ and the cases notified during this second outbreak were

“ between the periods of September 22nd and October 16th.
 “ It was unfortunate that the second outbreak should have
 “ arisen, but it can be claimed that the provision of the isolation
 “ cottage was a great success, giving ample air space and exercise
 “ room for the patients and a cutting off of several centres
 “ and sources of infection. . . . The outbreaks at Wilbarston
 “ were in the main a continuation of those cases that had occurred
 “ in the previous autumn, and probably had some bearing
 “ upon the question of the inability to efficiently disinfect
 “ cottage properties when in full occupation. In connection
 “ with this matter I would refer to my remarks in a previous
 “ paragraph of this report.”

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—“ Thirteen cases of scarlet-fever,
 “ six in one family, against sixteen the previous year, were noti-
 “ fied, all apparently of the usual mild type, unattended by
 “ mortality, and generally spread by unrecognised cases im-
 “ ported into the district. They do not call for any special
 “ comment.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—“ Isolated cases of Scarlet Fever
 “ were seen in Thrapston during the year, but there was no
 “ outbreak like last year. There was one fatal case of Puerperal
 “ Scarlet Fever at Thrapston, as far as I could make out, totally
 “ unconnected with any other case of the kind. At Woodford
 “ one case of Scarlet Fever was seen at the end of the year,
 “ and I am sorry to say there have since been a few more.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“ 169 cases have been notified
 “ —94 in the Wellingborough district, and 75 in the Higham
 “ Ferrers district, with one death in the Higham Ferrers
 “ district. . . . In July the Infant Schools at Irchester
 “ were closed for six weeks on account of an outbreak of scarlet-
 “ fever. Schools at Ecton and Earls Barton were closed for a
 “ short time on account of scarlet-fever.”

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—The effect of sanitary effort in reducing the prevalence of this disease appears to be very marked, for, while I was able to report that the numbers of cases and deaths for 1905 were the lowest for ten years, those for 1906 are lower still. The total number of cases reported in 1906 was 53 with 11 deaths, as against 67 cases and 14 deaths in 1905, 77 cases and 19 deaths in 1904, 85 cases and 17 deaths in 1903, 105 cases and 20 deaths in 1902, 122 cases and 39 deaths in 1901, and 172 cases and 38 deaths in 1900. The reduction in the prevalence of diphtheria in the county has been continuous, therefore, for several years. In the year 1906 the case incidence on the urban population was at the rate of 0.27 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0.36 per 1,000 in 1905, and on the rural population it was 0.22 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0.26 per 1,000 in 1905. These are satisfactory decreases in incidence, particularly as regards the urban population. In the Combined Urban Districts during 1906 there were 27 cases with 5 deaths, and in the Combined Rural Districts there were 26 cases with 6 deaths. The comparative severity of the cases is shown by the mortalities, which give a death-rate of 18.51 per cent. of the cases in the Combined Urban Districts, as against 22.22 per cent. in 1905, of 23.07 per cent. in the Combined Rural Districts, as against 19.35 per cent. in 1905, and of 20.75 per cent. in the whole Administrative County, as against 20.89 per cent. in 1905. No cases of Diphtheria or Membranous Croup were notified in the Brackley, Daventry and Higham Ferrers Boroughs, or in the Finedon, Oundle, Rothwell, and Rushden Urban Districts, or the Brackley, Easton-on-the-Hill, Gretton, Middleton Cheney, Oxendon, and Potterspury Rural Districts.

The following are the principal references in the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health in regard to this disease prevalence :—

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ One case of Diphtheritic Croup

“ came under observation in December, in a child aged four
 “ years and, although of a very severe type, resulted in recovery,
 “ thanks to the injection of anti-diphtheritic serum. The case
 “ was carefully isolated with the result that no other member
 “ of the household contracted the disease.”

KETTERING URBAN.—There were 15 cases with 3 deaths,
 and 9 cases were removed to Hospital. “ No definite cause
 “ can be found in any of these cases, with the exception of the
 “ case in Fuller Street in November, the child being the sister
 “ of the one that died in Mill Road. In some of the cases
 “ defective sanitary conditions were found on the premises,
 “ all of which were immediately rectified.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—There was one case of Diphtheria “ of
 “ a most virulent type, from which the child died ; the case was
 “ a sporadic one.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ There were seven cases of
 “ Diphtheria notified, one in February, one in April, two in
 “ July and three in November. The February and April cases
 “ were children and not serious, and soon recovered ; the July
 “ cases were not serious. The November cases arose from a
 “ lad who was supposed to have become infected by a foul
 “ drain away from home, and then infected two other members
 “ of the family in the same house ; they all recovered.”

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“ Three cases were notified, as against
 “ 7 for 1905, 14 for 1904, and 34 for 1903. This shows a steady
 “ decrease in the disease. All the cases occurred early in the
 “ year. The first at Spratton, in a woman of 30, was notified
 “ on January 1st ; the second at Scaldwell, in a girl of 14, on
 “ January 30th ; the other case was notified on February 4th
 “ as Membranous Croup, and was a child of two years and
 “ ten months at Moulton.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“Diphtheria occurred in two Parishes, 6 cases in Everdon and 2 cases in Long Buckby; all were mild cases, and no death from this disease took place during the year.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“One case of diphtheria was notified at Milton, and unfortunately it was rapidly fatal. We could find no cause for this isolated case, and by taking prompt precautions there was no spread of the disease.”

KETTERING RURAL.—“Only 1 case of this disease was notified during the whole year, namely, at Broughton. A leaking drain was found on the premises, which ran under the house.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—“The three cases of diphtheria happened in one house at Lower Heyford. One of these, which was removed to the Northampton General Hospital, was fatal. The drains in that house and the adjoining one were proved to be very defective, and when means were taken to put them right, and to guard the people in the other house from infection by removing them, the epidemic abated without giving rise to any more cases. I consider this an extremely fortunate occurrence as, through not having an infectious hospital of our own, we were unable to remove these cases, though strongly pressed to do so. All was done under the circumstances that could be done, by supplying them with a trained nurse, and giving her strict injunctions to prevent the spread of the disease by free use of disinfectants and every means in her power.”

OUNDLE RURAL.—“In 1905, an Epidemic of Diphtheria occurred in Hemington, though not extensive, most of the cases were very severe; this was fully reported on at the time. Last March three cases were notified, one of which proved rapidly fatal, another very serious case was removed

“ to the Hospital and recovered. The County Medical Officer
 “ of Health and myself made a most careful inspection of the
 “ village, as all the patients had the same milk supply, it was
 “ thought this might be the cause, and no more milk was taken
 “ from the cow which was the only one on a small farm.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—At Thrapston, “ one case of Diph-
 “ theria was seen ; which I believe to have been imported.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“ Two cases have been reported
 “ in the Wellingborough district, no death.”

Enteric Fever.—The Boroughs of Brackley and Daventry, with the Oundle and Rothwell Urban Districts, and the Crick, Daventry, Easton-on-the-Hill, Gretton, Middleton Cheney, Oxendon, and Towcester Rural Districts were all free from this disease in 1906, while the Districts that suffered most were the Irthlingborough, Kettering, and Wellingborough Urban Districts, and some portion of the Wellingborough Rural District. The total number of cases during 1906 amounted to 63 in the Combined Urban Districts, and to 36 in the Combined Rural Districts, or 99 in all, as against 90 cases in 1905, 132 cases in 1904, 102 cases in 1903, 121 cases in 1902, 276 cases in 1901, and 141 cases in 1900. The total number of deaths, from the disease was 20, as against 15 in 1905. Of these deaths, there were 11, or 17.46 per cent. of the urban cases, and 9, or 25.0 per cent. of the rural cases. The combined death-rate for the Administrative County was 20.2 per cent. of the total cases, as against 16.66 per cent. in the year 1905.

The following references to this disease are to be found in the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“ One of the cases of enteric-
 “ fever, which ended fatally, was imported from a neighbouring
 “ town. The other case, which was of a very mild character,

“ occurred in Grove Street, but no sanitary defect could be found
 “ to account for it.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ In October one case of Enteric
 “ Fever was notified and occurred in one of a row of houses,
 “ recently erected in the western portion of the district. A
 “ careful inspection of the premises discovered nothing to account
 “ for the case. Happily the patient made a good recovery.”

FINEDON URBAN.—“ Three cases of Enteric Fever were
 “ reported, one of which was imported from Wellingborough,
 “ and two originated locally; the cause being undoubtedly
 “ the drinking of well water contaminated with sewage matter.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ This disease was prevalent
 “ at the end of 1905, and during the first six weeks of 1906,
 “ 11 out of the 12 cases notified occurred—5 of them in one house.
 “ Sanitary defects were found in most cases, which have since
 “ been remedied. The other case was that of a daughter of
 “ the Manager of the Wellingborough Sewage Farm. During
 “ the last 7 or 8 years years about the same number of cases of
 “ this disease occurred there, and 3 years ago when the last out-
 “ break occurred the Farm Manager died from it. At that time,
 “ at my invitation, Mr. Paget came and made a most careful and
 “ thorough inspection of the house and farm premises. A good
 “ many sanitary defects were found, recommendations were
 “ made, all of which were faithfully carried out, at very consider-
 “ able expense, by the Wellingborough Council. As responsible
 “ Members of that Council expressed their desire and willing-
 “ ness to do everything possible to prevent a further out-
 “ break, I and your Sanitary Inspector made a most careful
 “ inspection of the house, and a sanitary defect was found,
 “ which allowed of sewer gas gaining an entrance into the house
 “ through an old connecting drain between the effluent drain
 “ and an old well—which had been loosely filled up a few years
 “ ago—behind the back stair-case. Recommendations were

“ made to remedy this defect, which I understand have been
 “ carried out. At the end of the Summer, which was excessively
 “ hot and dry, the following notice was distributed by handbill
 “ to nearly every house in the town :—‘ As Typhoid Fever
 “ ‘ is most apt to occur in the Autumn, and more particularly
 “ ‘ after heavy rains following a dry Summer, persons are
 “ ‘ warned that it is unsafe to drink water obtained from wells.
 “ ‘ In no case should well water be drunk unless previously
 “ ‘ boiled.’ ”

KETTERING URBAN.—There were 14 cases with 4 deaths,
 and 8 cases were removed to Hospital. “ In the cases from
 “ Green Lane and Gladstone Street the well water was found to
 “ be polluted. This supply was at once stopped, and the town
 “ water was put on. A handbill was circulated on your instruc-
 “ tions, warning persons against using well water. In the
 “ cases from Princes Street and Alexandra Street defective
 “ sanitary conveniences were found, which have since been
 “ rectified. The case from Little Barton was a man who worked
 “ at the ironstone furnaces, and in the hot weather had been
 “ drinking freely of water. The Lindsay Street case was in-
 “ fected away from home. In the other cases no cause could
 “ be traced.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ Five cases of Enteric Fever occurred
 “ in one house, almost the whole family being down, the house
 “ being affected for a period of nearly three months. Some
 “ of the cases were of a very severe type but no deaths occurred.
 “ The house was thoroughly isolated during the whole period
 “ and thoroughly disinfected afterwards, so that I am glad to
 “ say there was not another case in the District during the
 “ year. There is very little doubt that the first case was im-
 “ ported by the father of the family, who had been away from
 “ home and undoubtedly returned with the infection, the
 “ children becoming infected from him. The primary cause of
 “ the infection was never discovered.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ There were 25 cases of
 “ Enteric or Typhoid Fever notified. One in January was a
 “ boy living with his parents in a healthy house, and no cause
 “ could be traced for the illness. There was one in March, but
 “ the cause of the illness could not be found out as the house
 “ had been repaired, drains well attended to, and the water
 “ supply was good. One case in April was a school boy, but
 “ nothing could be found to account for illness. One case in
 “ May was a woman who nursed the former case, her nephew,
 “ and hers was only a slight illness. Three in July were not
 “ serious cases. Of three in August, two were mild cases
 “ and one a more serious case—a boy who bathed in a brook
 “ of contaminated water. There were 12 cases in September;
 “ two were nursed in the Workhouse one of which proved fatal,
 “ three cases arose from insanitary surroundings, and one from
 “ direct infection. Six cases in a yard in Gold Street were
 “ poisoned by drinking impure water from a well. The houses
 “ have been cleared out, and the well closed and the town
 “ water laid on. For one case in October there was no apparent
 “ cause. There was one case in November; it was a serious
 “ case, and probably caused by eating impure shell-fish. One
 “ case in December was caused by defective drainage. The
 “ five fatal cases from Typhoid Fever were in the months
 “ of September and October.”

BRACKLEY RURAL.—“ One case of Enteric was certainly
 “ imported, and the other was of a doubtful character.”

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“ One case was notified and occurred
 “ at Brixworth. The patient probably contracted the disease
 “ in Northampton, where she had been a short time before.
 “ The sanitary condition of the house was satisfactory.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ The fact that not a single case of
 “ Enteric Fever was reported from any part of the district
 “ is I think a subject for much congratulation.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ Two cases of Enteric fever
 “ were notified. One at Denton, which was ill for some
 “ considerable time and then died ; no cause could be found for
 “ it, and no other cases broke out in the village. The other
 “ case occurred at Milton, and was quickly removed to the
 “ Northampton General Hospital ; here again we could find
 “ no cause, and could only take every precaution possible
 “ to prevent its spread, fortunately with success. The yard in
 “ which it broke out is not very clean, but no other case happened
 “ there, and it is very difficult to account for these sporadic
 “ cases.”

KETTERING RURAL.—“ In spite of the dry summer only
 “ 1 case of Typhoid Fever was notified, which, unfortunately,
 “ proved fatal the day I received notification. This occurred
 “ at Stanion Mill. Though carefully investigated, no cause
 “ could be found.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—“ One fatal case of enteric fever
 “ was reported from Berry Wood Asylum. Dr. Harding wrote
 “ to me on the subject saying that it was a very doubtful case
 “ but ‘ Widal’s Reaction ’ seemed to prove that it was enteric
 “ fever, therefore he had so reported it, but there were no other
 “ cases, and the origin of the disease could not be traced. In
 “ the district itself no case of enteric fever was notified during
 “ the year.”

OUNDLE RURAL.—“ In January a case of Enteric Fever
 “ was removed to Hospital from Cotterstock. There were
 “ no further cases, and I do not think the disease can have ori-
 “ ginated there. . . . A case of Enteric was seen at Lutton
 “ which I believe was imported from Wellingborough. I had
 “ the case removed to Hospital.”

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—“ Seven cases of Enteric fever were
 “ notified, viz., three at Potterspury and four in one family

“ at Yardley Gobion. The recurrence from time to time of
 “ Enteric fever at Potterspury has been fully reported upon in
 “ L.G.B. papers, Registered Nos. 96,714 K2 1895, and 1,738 M
 “ 1904, but the water supply repeatedly condemned, remains
 “ the same, owing to the opposition of small owners and rate-
 “ payers to any scheme involving much expense. The well at-
 “ tached to the cottage at Yardley Gobion has been con-
 “ demned as exposed to serious danger of contamination.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—At Thrapston, “ in August an out-
 “ break of Enteric Fever was reported in the Market Place
 “ confined to one house. I am not able to say definitely what
 “ was the cause of the illness. The inmates of the house
 “ appear to get their water supply from two sources. First,
 “ the town pump opposite the house. This is known to be
 “ bad, and a notice stating that it is unfit for drinking purposes
 “ has been put upon it for years. Notwithstanding this it is
 “ largely used. I had a fresh analysis made by Mr. West Knight
 “ who stated he ‘ considered it highly polluted with sewage.’
 “ A fresh notice more strongly worded was placed upon the
 “ pump. Second, the church well. The analyst stated that the
 “ water from this was fairly good. It yields a constant supply
 “ which seems to be always running, but it is a ‘ shallow’
 “ well, and the surroundings at the time of my visit were not
 “ good. I advised that the town take over the small plot of
 “ land surrounding the well and asphalt it over to keep it free
 “ from surface pollution. The Thrapston Parish Council
 “ agreed to this.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“ Seventeen cases have been
 “ reported in the Wellingborough district, with four deaths.”

Puerperal Fever.—The total number of cases of this disease
 in the Administrative County was 10 with 2 deaths, as against
 13 cases with 8 deaths in the year 1905, 15 cases with 9 deaths in
 1904, 7 cases and 3 deaths in 1903, 8 cases and 3 deaths in 1902,

4 cases and no deaths in 1901, and 13 cases and 7 deaths in 1900. Though, therefore, the number of cases in 1906 was equal to the average number for the preceding six years, the number of deaths was 60.0 per cent. below the average for the same period. As I have already pointed out, 1,883 of the births in the County during the year belonged to the practice of the certified midwives, and in their practice only two cases of Puerperal Fever occurred, being at the rate of 1.06 per 1,000 births; this is a satisfactory rate, as compared with that of 2.5 per 1,000 cases among the remaining births. It will certainly be a satisfaction when the limit of time—April 1st, 1910—is reached, for then one will be able to allocate the cases of puerperal fever more accurately than can now be done while women may attend cases of midwifery alone so long as they do not use the name or title of midwife. In neither of the two cases of Puerperal Fever occurring in the practice of the certified midwives, did any blame attach to them. The subject of Puerperal Fever is of so much importance that I wish there were more particulars of each case to record; but the following are the facts which are available for this report:—

KETTERING URBAN.—“Two cases were notified—1 in “February in Cannon Street, 1 in March in Mill Road. Both “cases recovered.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“One case of Puerperal Fever was “notified.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“There were two cases of “Puerperal Fever notified, one was in January and the other “in May. They were investigated and reported on.”

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“One death occurred at Spratton.” This case died 14 days after delivery by a certified midwife, who had handed the case over to a medical practitioner within twelve hours of the birth owing to the feeble condition of the mother.

KETTERING RURAL.—“ It is very satisfactory to note that “ no case of Puerperal Fever occurred in the District.”

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—“ One case was notified in the person of a tramp removed to the Workhouse.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“ One case has been reported “ which was fatal, in the Higham Ferrers district.”

Erysipelas.—There was a substantial decrease in the number of cases of Erysipelas in 1906, as compared with recent years ; but it ought, in my opinion, to be still less. There were in all 167 cases notified in the Administrative County during 1906 with 4 deaths—one being under five years of age—as against 215 cases and 10 deaths in 1905, 247 cases with 6 deaths in 1904, 209 cases and 4 deaths in 1903, 187 cases and 6 deaths in 1902, 146 cases and 5 deaths in 1901, and 165 cases and 4 deaths in 1900. In the Combined Urban Districts there were 75 cases and 2 deaths, and in the Combined Rural Districts 92 cases and 2 deaths. The percentage case-mortality, therefore, for the Combined Urban Districts was 2.66, as against 3.8 in 1905, and for the Combined Rural Districts 2.17, as against 5.3 in 1905. For the whole Administrative County the mortality was 2.39 per cent. of the cases, as against 4.6 per cent. in 1905, 2.4 in 1904, 1.91 in 1903, and 3.2 in 1902. I cannot but think that, while a decreased rate of mortality from erysipelas is shown, it is possible that some cases of erysipelas may be recorded which are hardly worthy of the name. I certainly have grave doubts of the utility of the notification of erysipelas, unless such notification is followed up by some action of the local authority as is contemplated at Kettering.

The following references to this disease are to be found in the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

KETTERING URBAN.—“ I recommend that, in every case “ notified to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector should

“ visit the house and make a thorough examination of the
 “ premises, and fill up the form which will be supplied to
 “ him. When the Medical Attendant considers the patient
 “ has recovered, the Inspector will immediately take steps
 “ as to the disinfection of the room, clothing, and bedding,
 “ which is required by law.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ There was a marked decrease in the number of notifications of Erysipelas ; there were no deaths.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“ Eleven cases have been notified—four in the Wellingborough district and seven in the Higham Ferrers district, with one death.”

Measles.—There were considerable prevalences of measles in several of the districts during 1906, and isolated cases in some others ; but, though the mortality from this disease was confined to four Urban and two Rural Districts, namely, the Borough of Daventry, the Urban Districts of Irthlingborough, Kettering and Wellingborough, and the Rural Districts of Daventry and Thrapston, it was unfortunately slightly above the average for the five preceding years. There were in all 26 deaths, as against 21 in 1905, 24 in 1904, 30 in 1903, 19 in 1902, and 32 in 1901, and, as in 1905, all but one of the deaths occurred in children under five years of age. Of the total deaths, twenty occurred in the Urban Districts and six in the Rural Districts. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that measles is not a disease to be neglected at any time of life, but particularly in infancy, because of the extreme liability which it creates for the contraction of lung troubles.

The following references to the prevalence of this disease, other than are available from the mortality returns, in particular districts, are to be found in the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

DAVENTRY BOROUGH.—“ The epidemic of Measles, which
 “ commenced in November, 1905, had mostly spent its fury
 “ by the end of January, 1906, and the schools, which had been
 “ kept closed beyond the Xmas holidays were reopened on
 “ 24th January. A few cases were to be met with occasionally
 “ until the middle of February. For a full account of the
 “ epidemic, I would refer you to my special report to you, dated
 “ 25th June, 1906. . . . Parents as a rule do not take nearly
 “ enough care of their children when suffering from Measles,
 “ which is anything but the innocent disease most of them evi-
 “ dently think it to be. All children suffering from the disease
 “ should be isolated as much as possible in a warm but well
 “ ventilated room, and should be kept strictly in bed until
 “ all danger from lung complications has passed by, which can-
 “ not be said to have taken place until several days after the
 “ rash and cough have completely disappeared. I can only
 “ condemn the reckless mixing of the healthy with infected
 “ children. I know that ideal precautionary measures very often
 “ cannot be adopted, but as much care as possible should always
 “ be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ This disease was epidemic
 “ from July to November. The closing of the Schools during
 “ August checked the outbreak considerably. Complications
 “ were few, owing to the excellent weather prevailing when the
 “ disease was at its worst, and only one death resulted—
 “ Membranous Croup being the immediate cause of death.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“ The first case of Measles appeared at
 “ the beginning of October, and in November the disease
 “ assumed epidemic proportions. Church Walk Infant School
 “ was the first attacked, and in the following order, St. Mary’s,
 “ Stamford Road, Rockingham Road, and Park Road. At the
 “ request of your Education Committee, on Nov. 20th I made
 “ a report on St. Mary’s and Stamford Road Infant Schools,

“ which will be found in the Appendix, together with a leaflet
 “ issued on the subject. On December 9th I advised that Rock-
 “ ingham Road and Park Road Infant Schools be closed from
 “ December 10th until January 7th, both Schools to be thor-
 “ oughly disinfected, which has been done. The leaflet on
 “ Measles has, I understand, been appreciated by the public,
 “ and many parents have applied to me and your Inspector
 “ to have their rooms disinfected.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“ There were a few cases of Measles
 “ during the year, but all of a very mild form, no deaths re-
 “ sulting.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ In November there was
 “ an epidemic of Measles which was of short duration and a
 “ mild type. But there were eight deaths in children from
 “ complications. The Infant Schools were closed before the
 “ Christmas holidays. The Sanitary Inspector had circulars
 “ printed with instructions to parents for the proper treatment
 “ and nursing of the measles patients, which I found was very
 “ useful and a successful plan.”

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“ There was an extensive epidemic
 “ at Moulton in the Autumn. The schools were closed for
 “ three weeks and then for a further period of ten days.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ Outbreaks of Measles occurred in
 “ Long Buckby and Braunston, one of the cases in Long
 “ Buckby ending fatally.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—“ An epidemic of Measles occurred
 “ at Little Addington, and the schools had to be closed for three
 “ weeks.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ There have been isolated cases
 “ of Measles.”

Chicken Pox.—In my report for the year 1905, I gave an extract from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Hardingstone Rural District, showing that Chicken Pox had been made a notifiable disease in that District. It appears now that as many as 23 cases were notified in the Hardingstone Rural District during 1906, but no death was recorded from the disease.

The following extracts from the Reports are all that relate to any prevalence of the disease during the year :—

DAVENTRY BOROUGH.—“ Several cases occurred in June, “ but no deaths resulted therefrom.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ There has been, regarding numbers, a rather severe outbreak of chicken-pox in many of the “ villages ; but all the cases have been of a mild type without “ complications.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—It is recorded that there were “ some cases of chicken pox.”

Whooping Cough.—I am glad to say that both the mortality returns, and the particulars given in the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health, indicate a considerably less prevalence of this disease during 1906 than for several years past. The total number of deaths from whooping-cough in the whole Administrative County amounted to 16, as against 65 in 1905, 40 in 1904 and 1903, 64 in 1902, 29 in 1901, and 46 in 1900. There were 3 deaths in the Combined Urban Districts, two of which were of children under five years of age, and 13 deaths in the Combined Rural Districts, all of which were of children under five years of age.

CRICK RURAL.—“ An outbreak of whooping-cough of a “ mild type occurred in Barby in May, and to check further “ spread of the disease I gave a certificate to close the school.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—There were in all six deaths from this disease. “Four of the deaths from whooping-cough were “in children under 7 months of age, and all these deaths were “in the Hardingstone District.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—“The only other death from infectious disease was a case of whooping-cough in an infant “at Weston Favell, but the disease was not very prevalent “during the year.”

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—“Whooping Cough was very prevalent in the spring, and seriously interfered with school “attendance.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“Whooping Cough has caused “two deaths, both in the Higham Ferrers district.”

Diarrhœa.—The apparently enormous increase in the mortality from diarrhœa during the year 1906 is largely accounted for by the new regulations for the classification of this disease. Under the term “diarrhœa” are included now deaths registered as due to epidemic enteritis, infective enteritis, zymotic enteritis, dysentery, cholera, and cholera nostras, as well as deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature, whereas formerly many of these deaths appeared under the heading of “enteritis.” Under the latter term deaths *over one year of age* only are now classed which have been registered as due to enteritis, muco-enteritis, gastro-enteritis, gastric catarrh, gastritis, and gastro-intestinal catarrh. In consequence of these changes, the figures of 1906 in respect of diarrhœa are not comparable with those of previous years; but it may be noted that the great increase in the number of deaths attributed to diarrhœa in 1906 is compensated for in the great reduction of deaths put down under enteritis. There were in all 76 deaths from diarrhœa in the whole Administrative County, of these deaths, 42 belonged

to the Combined Urban Districts, all of which were of children under five years of age, and 34 belonged to the Combined Rural Districts, 32 of which were of children under five years of age.

The following references to this disease are to be found in the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ During the latter half of the year “ there were occasional outbursts of Diarrhœa, but not of “ any serious character so far as adults were concerned. The “ two deaths registered as due to this disease were in children “ below the age of one year.’

FINEDON URBAN.—“ There was a marked absence of in- “ fantile Diarrhœa during the summer months, and I found no “ deaths attributed to that cause. This shows, I think, more “ care on the part of the mothers with bottle-fed babies, “ and also speaks well of the local milk supply.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ Diarrhœa (Infantile). For “ the fifth year in succession no death has occurred from this “ disease.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“ The number of deaths from Diarr- “ hœa in 1906 was 23, and there were four deaths from Enteritis. “ Seventeen of the cases occurred in the month of September. “ In future when your officers hear of cases of Diarrhœa, “ the same precautions will be taken as in cases of Enteric Fever. “ The Lady Inspector will visit the homes and make enquiries : “ (1) Whether the child has been breast fed, (2) Artificially fed, “ (3) Conditions of home life, (4) Sanitary arrangements. Hand- “ bills will be distributed on its prevention. Parents will be “ advised to use disinfectants, which will be supplied free.”

OUNCLE URBAN.—“ The fact that during the hot weather “ at the end of August there was no severe epidemic of diarrhœa

“and sickness is one of great significance, and reflects credit
“on the sanitation of the town.”

OUNDLE RURAL.—“I also again note the absence of
“Diarrhœa, as a cause of death. I have never known an
“epidemic of it such as is common among infants in large
“towns.”

Influenza.—There were 20 deaths from epidemic influenza in the whole Administrative County during the year 1906, as against 21 deaths in 1905, 24 deaths in 1904, and 35 deaths in 1903. Of these deaths, 8 occurred in the Combined Urban Districts, as against 3 in 1905, and 12 in the Combined Rural Districts, as against 18 in 1905. All the deaths were of persons over five years of age. The disease was not exceptionally prevalent during the year until towards its close, and it then threatened to become generally epidemic; this prediction has been fulfilled unfortunately.

The following are the few references to this disease to be found in the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—As already shown under “General Mortality,” Influenza was very prevalent towards the end of the year.

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“Cases of Influenza were met with
“throughout the year, but during the month of December
“the disease was very prevalent and was responsible for
“two deaths.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“The death from influenza was in
“an elderly person, but this disease was not very prevalent
“last year; unfortunately there seems a serious spread of it
“in the first month of 1907.”

MIDDLETON CHENEY RURAL.—There was “an epidemic
“of Influenza of a mild type during December.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“Influenza has hardly ever been absent, and was very prevalent towards the close of the year, and two deaths were attributed to it.”

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—It will be remembered that two small outbreaks of this disease occurred in the County during the year 1905, one, resulting in four deaths in one house, being in the Irthlingborough Urban District, and the other at an isolated farm-house in the Kettering Rural District, where there was happily no mortality. During the year 1906 a suspicious case was reported as having occurred in the Desborough Urban District, and resulted in death. At the present time the disease has appeared in epidemic form in such large industrial centres of the north as Glasgow in Scotland, and Belfast in Ireland, and a few cases have been seen in parts of England. It behoves, therefore, all local sanitary authorities to be on their guard, so that proper provision may be made for the prompt notification of cases and for preventing the spread of the disease by early isolation. This disease is not one of the ordinarily known “notifiable infectious diseases,” but the Local Government Board has recently announced that it will give facilities for it being classed as a notifiable disease, on application being made to it by a District Council. This is a wise precaution, and it is to be hoped that full advantage will be taken of the privilege. Incidentally, I may remark that the prevailing custom of speaking of this disease as “spotted fever” is an entirely wrong one, as a rash is not an invariable feature of it; but the disease does in some of its forms simulate others, as sun-stroke, influenza, and enteric fever.

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“In July there came under notice a case of illness which presented symptoms suggestive in a marked degree of the disease known as Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and Spotted Fever, and terminated fatally, after having lasted a period of thirteen

“ days. A special report having reference to this matter
 “ was presented in due course to the Council. Having regard
 “ to the dreadful character of Cerebro-Spinal Fever every
 “ precaution as the circumstances of the case permitted was
 “ taken to prevent the disease spreading. Immediately after
 “ the burial of the patient, on my advice, the bedding and clothing
 “ soiled with discharges were destroyed and compensation for
 “ the same made to the owners by the Council. The sick-
 “ room was thoroughly disinfected under the superintendence
 “ of your Inspector. It is perhaps needless to state that the
 “ occurrence of this very suspicious case caused your officers
 “ intense anxiety, and it was a great relief to them to find that
 “ no other instance of similar illness occurred in the household
 “ referred to or in any other part of the district.”

In the absence of a definite demonstration of the presence of Weichselbaum's diplococcus intracellularis, it is reasonable to regard this case as possibly one of cerebro-spinal meningitis of pneumonic character. I am somewhat inclined to the latter view of this case, though the precautions taken by the medical officer of health in respect to it were undoubtedly wise and prudent. The usual symptoms of this grave disease are well recognised, but anomalous cases do occur, and the following remarks from a circular letter of Mr. W. H. Power, C.B., Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, dated July, 1905, are particularly valuable at the present time :—“ Experience
 “ has taught us that this fever may and does appear in milder
 “ or in anomalous forms which render identification difficult,
 “ and which lead to its being mistaken for other ailments of
 “ more common occurrence in this country. Illustration
 “ of this is afforded by certain localised outbreaks of cerebro-
 “ spinal fever in the eastern counties in 1890, where this disease
 “ was generally mistaken for sunstroke or for enteric fever, or
 “ was looked upon as a new form of illness ; by the prevalence
 “ of what would seem to have been cerebro-spinal fever in North-

“ amptonshire in 1890-91, where the malady was for the most
 “ part diagnosed as pneumonia or as sorethroat ; and by the
 “ occurrence of cerebro-spinal fever in Irthlingborough in the
 “ present year, where many of the persons attacked were
 “ regarded as suffering from influenza. In these anomalous
 “ forms of cerebro-spinal fever, many or even most of the
 “ symptoms associated with the recognised type of the
 “ disease may be absent, while, in mild cases, they may be so
 “ slight or of such brief duration as to escape notice. It is,
 “ however, for such cases that it is necessary to be on the
 “ outlook, whether in relation with a definite occurrence
 “ of cerebro-spinal fever in a locality, or by reason of the pre-
 “ valence in a particular neighbourhood of illness not clearly
 “ referable to definable cause. In these circumstances there
 “ would be advantage in the local medical officer of health
 “ endeavouring to secure, by arrangement with the medical
 “ men practising in his district, information of the existence of
 “ cases of the kind in question. Failure to recognise cerebro-
 “ spinal fever is also apt to happen when the malady is of the
 “ ‘ fulminant ’ variety, in which death ensues rapidly. In
 “ these instances the disease has been mistaken for typhus
 “ fever, idiopathic tetanus, or malignant measles. An im-
 “ portant aid to diagnosis may be found in examination of
 “ cerebro-spinal fluid, withdrawn from the lower part of the spinal
 “ cord by lumbar puncture, for the presence of the ‘ diplococcus
 “ meningitidis intracellularis ’ of Weichselbaum ; a micro-
 “ organism which is now generally regarded as the specific cause
 “ of cerebro-spinal fever. Whether cerebro-spinal fever is
 “ spread by direct infection from person to person is matter
 “ of uncertainty ; indeed, there is as yet no definite knowledge
 “ as to the way or ways in which its transmission may take
 “ place. Since, however, the possibility of direct personal
 “ infection cannot, on the evidence available, be excluded,
 “ it will be wise to endeavour to secure, as far as practicable, the
 “ isolation of the sick from the healthy. It will also be ad-

“ visible to apply suitable measures of disinfection to premises
 “ that have been occupied by the sick, and to articles that may
 “ have been in relation with them. In view of the fact that
 “ the presence of Weichselbaum’s diplococcus has been observed
 “ in the mucus of the nose and mouth, not only of the sick,
 “ but also of those attending on the sick, there may be advantage
 “ in resorting to periodical ablutions of the nasal and buccal
 “ passages of the sick and their attendants.” It is greatly to
 be hoped that this County may escape a visitation of the disease,
 which has made its appearance recently in so many parts of
 the country with fatal results.

Anthrax.—A single case only of this disease was recorded during the year :—

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ There was a case of Anthrax.
 “ which occurred in the month of July, and ended fatally in the
 “ Cottage Hospital. It arose in the brush factory, from, I
 “ believe, infective and poisonous foreign bristles.”

Schools.—The Memorandum of the Local Government Board as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, dated November, 1906, sets forth the following as among the subjects on which information is desired :—“ Schools, especially public elemen-
 “ tary schools ; sanitary condition of, including water supply ;
 “ action taken in relation to the health of the scholars and for
 “ preventing the spread of infectious disease.” This is a new clause, and was not in the Memorandum of the Board dated November, 1905 ; it is desirable, therefore, to draw attention to it. As a matter of fact, it is more than likely that a very considerable amount of work will be found necessary in connection with the supply of wholesome drinking water to many of the public elementary schools in rural districts, especially in localities where the main source of water supply is from shallow wells. This work must inevitably fall on the District Councils, but

the indirect interest of the County Council, as the Education Authority, is great, for cases have already attracted much attention where the water supply to schools is impure and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining pure supplies in localities where the District Councils have not constructed public water-works. The difficulties of the Education Authority, which have occurred, in arranging for the supply of water sufficiently pure for drinking purposes to certain of their schools, appear to have arisen in great measure owing to the requirements of the Local Government Board in connection with applications for sanction to raise loans for the building of new schools or additions to existing ones. In these difficulties the County Council are unable to give much assistance, as they have no direct powers to enforce the provision of public water supplies similar to those which they possess to procure the prevention of river pollution. It is to be hoped that this point will receive the early consideration which it deserves. Systematic arrangements have not yet been made for the medical inspection of all elementary school children ; but it is likely that this will before long become a statutory duty of the Education Authorities, and it will probably have far-reaching effects. In the meantime, it is noteworthy that some local attention is being given to the subject in some Districts of the County, and that it is not regarded as an unimportant one.

The following few extracts from the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health are of interest at the present time :—

KETTERING URBAN.—“ As a means of preventing the spread
 “ of infectious disease through the agency of the Elementary
 “ Schools, I would recommend that during the different holidays
 “ all the class-rooms of the various Schools be well disinfected.
 “ The Managers of the various Sunday Schools should be asked
 “ to co-operate in this important matter, as in my opinion the
 “ spread of infectious disease amongst children is to a certain
 “ extent attributable to the Sunday Schools as to the Day

“ Schools. With the New Year I hope to have the cordial co-
 “ operation of the Head Teachers in promptly notifying me
 “ of such diseases as Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-
 “ Pox, &c.”

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“ All school privies are reported on
 “ monthly.”

GRETTON RURAL.—“ Nothing whatever has been done to
 “ rectify the insanitary state of Gretton School.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ There has been very little
 “ necessity to close schools this year for cases of epidemic disease,
 “ as there have been so few cases ; but at the close of the year
 “ I was asked to investigate an outbreak of cutaneous disease
 “ at Brafield Schools. I found a very large proportion of them
 “ suffering from a bad form of eczema, and that it was cer-
 “ tainly spreading throughout the village. I advised that the
 “ schools should be close till after the Christmas holidays,
 “ and they have only just been re-opened. Some years ago
 “ an exactly similar epidemic occurred at Great Houghton,
 “ and continued to spread until the schools were closed. There
 “ can be no doubt that these bad cases of eczema, with a good
 “ deal of discharge, do spread by means of the discharge when
 “ children are congregated together, and closing of the schools
 “ is necessary in these cases.”

OUNDLIE RURAL.—“ The question of providing for the
 “ Medical Inspection of Schools has recently been before Par-
 “ liament, and has met with the approval of all parties. It
 “ formed part of the recent Education Act which did not pass
 “ for reasons with which we have no concern. The Inspection
 “ of Children is pretty sure to come up again and would be found
 “ of great advantage. Out of seven children sent to the Hos-
 “ pital one suffered from Spinal Curvature and as far as I could
 “ learn had never undergone any systematic treatment..

“ Another child was in an emaciated condition, dirty and covered
 “ with vermin, her hair had to be cut short. The question
 “ may well be asked why such cases of filth from neglect should
 “ occur in schools every now and then, the answer is, they never
 “ should occur, these cases are an insult and a danger to clean
 “ children. They can always be cured in a few days. I ex-
 “ pect the proper course is to exclude the children from school
 “ and report to the attendance officer. In extreme cases
 “ the Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to
 “ Children can be called in.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“ The schools at Sywell were
 “ closed for three weeks on account of contagious Impetigo.”

ISOLATION HOSPITALS AND DISINFECTION.

I am glad to notice that considerable attention is now being given to questions of efficient disinfection and the utility of hospital isolation in many of the districts of the County. There is a more general recognition than there was of the value of steam disinfection for clothing and bedding, and the use of formalin in the disinfection of rooms is more common. The usefulness of a small isolation hospital in preventing the spread of outbreaks of scarlet fever, particularly in rural districts, has been shown repeatedly, and in this connection the references from the reports for the Daventry, Oundle, and Oxendon Rural Districts for 1906 are specially noteworthy. It is true that in crowded urban districts the same amount of success in regard to this disease is not as frequently met with as in rural districts, for the difficulty in discovering the earliest cases—if of a mild character—is greater in a town than in a parish where every person is known to each other. But if that fact seems to cast discredit on the system of hospital isolation, it must not be forgotten that this isolation, in good circumstances of air space and careful nursing has proved the means of saving life in a community, even when the disease has outstripped

the isolation accommodation. The same may be said even more emphatically in respect of such diseases as diphtheria and enteric-fever. I hope that, in respect of the matter of making proper provision for the disinfection of clothing, the Oundle Urban and Middleton Cheney Rural District Councils will take steps to meet the necessities of those districts, and it is to be regretted that, in the case of the former one, co-operation has not taken place with the Oundle Rural District Council for purposes of hospital isolation. The isolation hospital of this last-named district, at any rate, has fairly earned a contribution towards its establishment expenses by the County Council, and the character of the isolation afforded by it during the year is plainly set forth in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health. It may well serve as an example of wise administration to other local authorities in the county. I am glad too to note that improvements at the joint isolation hospital of the Borough of Daventry and the Daventry Rural District are under consideration, and I hope that they may prove to be of a character which will enable me to report more favourably on this hospital in the future than I have been able to in the past.

The following extracts from the Reports will be found to have some bearing on the foregoing considerations, and are not less interesting than they have been in previous years :—

DAVENTRY BOROUGH.—“ The Sanatorium was only once
 “ used during the year for an Urban case, viz., for one of
 “ Scarlet Fever which occurred on 23rd December. The Rural
 “ District Council, who have a conjoint right with the Urban
 “ District Council to the use of this Hospital, had several cases
 “ there under the direction of their own Medical Officer of
 “ Health, but no death took place during the year. I am pleased
 “ to say that your attention is being seriously given to provide
 “ improved accommodation and nursing at the Hospital.
 “ and I sincerely hope your efforts to do so may soon be crowned
 “ with success.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“ This Hospital has been in constant
 “ use throughout the year, and has been of much service to
 “ the community. As already stated, on December 27th,
 “ it was noted that the beds for Scarlet Fever were all occupied
 “ and no vacancy would occur for a fortnight. *Small Pox*
 “ *Hospital*. I am pleased to report that there has been no
 “ necessity to use this Hospital during the year. . . . In
 “ all cases of notifiable infectious diseases the premises should
 “ be thoroughly disinfected by your officers, and they should
 “ also see that the bedding and clothing is disinfected, as
 “ defined by the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
 “ As you have now made arrangements with the Joint Hospital
 “ Board for the disinfection of bedding, &c., it will be necessary
 “ to employ, say, the present Infectious Ambulance Waggon
 “ to take the infected articles to the Hospital, and after dis-
 “ infection to provide a clean waggon to take the disinfected
 “ articles back to the homes. You have also decided to dis-
 “ infect premises, &c., in cases of Measles, Whooping Cough,
 “ and other Infectious Diseases not notifiable, on application
 “ to your Officers. . . . Two Equifex Sprays have been ordered.
 “ A large one for use in Schoolrooms, &c., and the other a port-
 “ able one which can be easily carried from house to house.”

OUNCLE URBAN.—“ We do require some disinfecting
 “ apparatus to deal with the clothing and bedding of infected
 “ persons. At present we are without any such apparatus.
 “ The matter is under consideration. We have no Isolation
 “ Hospital; this bears hardly on those with poor house ac-
 “ commodation, the bread-winner having as a rule to live in
 “ lodgings during the course of the illness. The Small-pox
 “ tent is in good repair, and the same site is available, should
 “ any case appear.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The Isolation Hospital for
 “ zymotic diseases is in good order and sufficiently large for the

“ Urban District requirements. During the year 42 cases
 “ received treatment. There was one case of Diphtheria, and
 “ 41 of Scarlet Fever. . . . There were no deaths. The Small
 “ Pox Hospital is situated a mile from the town and quite iso-
 “ lated; it is in good order and always ready for use. Dis-
 “ infection has been carried out thoroughly and efficiently by
 “ the Sanitary Inspector, and a good supply of disinfectants
 “ given to all houses where necessary.”

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“ Disinfection is done by formalin
 “ gas and sulphur fumes.”

CRICK RURAL.—“ With regard to the Rugby Urban,
 “ Rugby Rural, Monks Kirby Rural, and Crick Rural com-
 “ bination, some legal difficulties arose as to the sale and trans-
 “ fer of the whole or a portion of the site, which was purchased
 “ by the Rugby Urban Council for a hospital several years
 “ ago, to the Rugby Joint Hospital Board, and though all parties
 “ had assented it was found to be necessary to apply to the Local
 “ Government Board for compulsory powers to purchase.
 “ A public inquiry was accordingly recently held by a Local
 “ Government Board Inspector, and no doubt a Provisional
 “ Order will be issued in due course, though this will entail
 “ further considerable delay before the erection of the proposed
 “ hospital can be proceeded with.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ During the year 5 cases of infectious
 “ disease were moved from the district to the Isolation Hos-
 “ pital; this I consider a most important step in the right
 “ direction. In many houses it is quite impossible to properly
 “ isolate patients, and I think when we come upon such cases
 “ they should at once be moved to Hospital; I trust that your
 “ Council will support me in the future in this matter. 4 of
 “ the removed cases were Scarlet Fever ones, and they were
 “ removed from Weedon, and to this fact I attribute the small-
 “ ness of the outbreak in that place; this year there were only

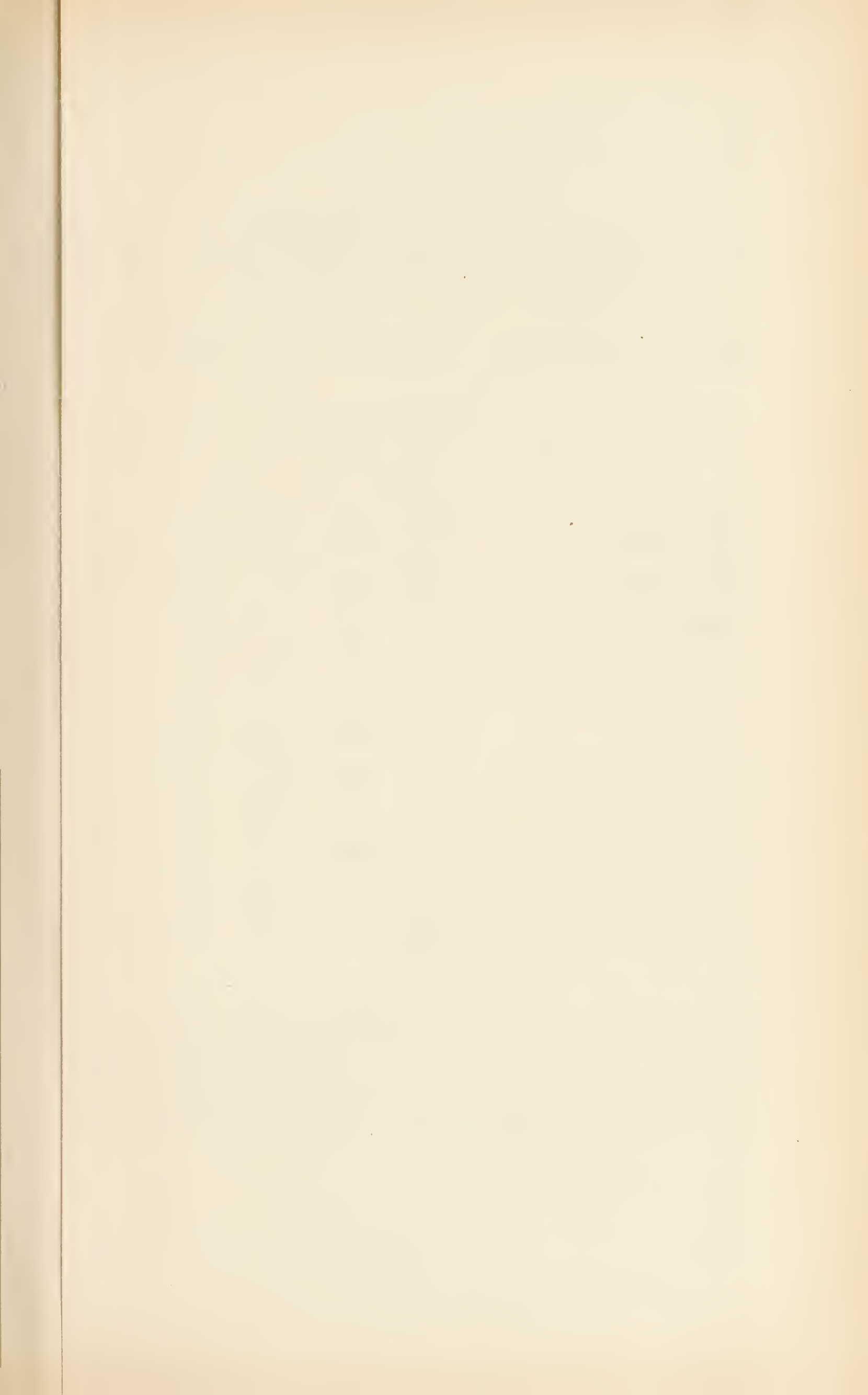
“ 10 cases, whereas in the previous year no case was moved to
 “ hospital and in Weedon alone we had 41 cases. The other
 “ case moved to Hospital was a Diphtheria one from Everdon.
 “ In June your Council took a most important action in de-
 “ ciding to appoint a Medical Attendant to the Isolation Hos-
 “ pital; this will enable more use to be made of the Hospital,
 “ and at a much lower cost than formerly. I would remind you
 “ that I advised your Council to make this appointment in the
 “ first Annual Report I had the honour to place before you,
 “ which report is dated January 25th, 1897.”

MIDDLETON CHENEY RURAL.—“ There are no methods
 “ of dealing with Infectious Diseases. There is no Isolation
 “ Hospital, neither is there any provision made for the dis-
 “ infection of infected clothing.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL. “ During the epidemic of scarlet
 “ fever at Duston we again issued leaflets instructing the vil-
 “ lagers as to the means they should take to prevent the spread
 “ of the disease both in their own homes and before mixing
 “ with other people. I also, with your consent, issued postcards
 “ to the various Medical Men of the district, asking them in
 “ all cases to fill up the particulars and return them to me
 “ when in their opinion any epidemic disease in a cottage
 “ was at an end, and the place was ready for disinfection.
 “ This course has, in my opinion, worked well, and is a distinct
 “ improvement, as previously the occupants of the cottage
 “ often asked the Sanitary Inspector to disinfect before all dan-
 “ ger of contagion was over. . . . No necessity has arisen
 “ under the Midwives Act to disinfect clothing, &c., after cases
 “ of puerperal fever, and the number of cases of infectious
 “ disease have been so few that we have not often utilized the
 “ arrangement with the Northampton Town Council to dis-
 “ infect contaminated bedding and other articles after infectious
 “ disease.”

OUNCLE RURAL.—“ Twenty-one patients were treated during the year, viz. : two suffering from Diphtheria, one of whom was very seriously ill, and required most careful nursing. Two cases of Enteric Fever, and seventeen cases of Scarlet Fever. Patients were taken from the following houses : one from a farm house ; two from a lady's house where a number of servants were kept ; two from a gardener's house ; four from a grocer's shop ; one from a Post Office ; the remaining cases came from labourers' cottages. All made good recoveries, and there were no return cases. Again we have to thank friends for presents. Toys, games, books and sewing have been provided. A summer house has been built and garden seats placed about the grounds, which next summer will, I think, present a pleasant appearance. I should much like to have the Hospital connected with the Telephone system. It would be a great advantage to have immediate communication with the town ; now there is always considerable delay. It would further obviate the necessity of the caretaker going so often to shops and other places, and so lessen the chance of spreading infection.”

OXENDON RURAL.—“ The methods of dealing with infectious diseases are by notification and home isolation. All cases are visited and inspected as regards the premises, and disinfectants freely provided by the Council. The premises are disinfected subsequently by the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, and a Thresh's Portable Disinfectant is provided for the treatment of materials requiring attention. On recommendation, infected materials are destroyed and compensation therefor given by the Council. There is no Isolation Hospital, nor is there any scheme for such. It is a very difficult matter in most cottage properties to secure sufficient isolation on the premises, and it usually entails a spread of the infection to any other members of the family and to the neighbours, and the dangers resulting therefrom. Disinfection of



ANALYSIS OF VACCINATION OFFICERS' RETURNS, 1893--1905.

UNIONS OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.			PERCENTAGES OF BIRTHS IN RESPECTIVE YEARS.																			
			Certificates of "Successful Vaccination."					Certificates of "Conscientious Objection."				Not finally accounted for.					Total Living Unvaccinated.					
			(Col. 1.)					(Col. 2.)				(Col. 3.)					(Col. 2 + Col. 3.)					
1893-97	1898- 1902.	1903	1904	1905	1898- 1902.	1903	1904	1905	1893-97	1898- 1902.	1903	1904	1905	*	1893-97	1898- 1902.	1903	1904	1905			
BRACKLEY	39.1	51.3	66.2	68.2	80.4	10.7	11.8	12.1	11.2	47.7	30.8	16.4	10.8	0.4	49.3	41.6	28.2	22.9	11.6	BRACKLEY		
BRIXWORTH	42.9	50.6	66.7	59.7	49.4	14.4	18.3	20.3	19.6	44.2	28.0	8.4	12.0	24.1	49.2	42.5	26.7	32.3	43.7	BRIXWORTH		
DAVENTRY	51.1	56.9	68.1	64.8	64.1	15.0	12.9	14.8	21.9	36.3	19.8	13.2	12.6	8.1	39.4	34.8	26.1	27.4	30.0	DAVENTRY		
HARDINGSTONE ..	38.5	48.9	55.6	49.1	51.7	34.4	32.8	40.0	37.8	42.7	8.2	4.2	1.6	4.6	51.1	42.7	37.0	41.6	42.4	HARDINGSTONE		
KETTERING	1.6	17.3	31.8	31.8	27.7	21.4	42.3	47.3	55.5	84.2	47.7	16.5	8.9	7.0	84.2	69.2	58.8	56.2	62.5	KETTERING		
NORTHAMPTON ..	3.7	16.6	27.0	24.7	25.9	31.4	49.5	52.9	56.8	74.2	39.8	13.3	12.5	9.0	83.3	71.2	62.8	65.4	65.8	NORTHAMPTON		
OUNDLE	82.8	85.1	80.0	86.0	81.2	3.3	5.0	1.4	5.0	9.0	4.8	6.7	6.9	7.3	9.2	8.1	11.7	8.3	12.3	OUNDLE		
† PETERBOROUGH ..	84.0	76.3	77.5	78.5	78.8	2.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	7.6	11.1	10.5	9.2	9.8	7.6	13.2	14.1	12.6	13.5	PETERBOROUGH		
POTTERSPURY ..	58.9	57.5	67.5	64.8	61.6	27.4	24.1	25.6	27.4	29.2	6.1	3.4	3.7	3.0	33.0	33.5	27.5	29.3	30.4	POTTERSPURY		
THRAPSTON	10.9	38.7	45.8	51.6	49.6	43.8	43.5	34.5	37.9	72.0	9.9	3.3	5.2	4.3	79.7	53.7	46.8	39.7	42.2	THRAPSTON		
TOWCESTER	38.9	47.9	51.5	49.5	55.4	27.4	25.1	29.8	26.2	43.9	16.2	11.6	10.9	9.5	50.7	43.6	36.7	40.7	35.7	TOWCESTER		
WELLINGBOROUGH ..	1.1	16.2	39.7	38.6	47.5	22.4	42.4	46.1	39.0	82.2	50.8	9.1	6.6	4.7	86.4	73.2	51.5	52.7	43.7	WELLINGBOROUGH		
MEANS	25.7	35.4	47.7	46.5	48.2	21.6	32.4	35.0	36.0	58.4	32.2	11.2	9.1	7.6	62.8	53.9	43.6	44.1	43.6			

* In the Returns for the years 1893—97 the number of Certificates of Conscientious Objection received in respect of the children born in 1897 has not been included in the Percentages "Not finally accounted for," but allowance has been made for these in the "Total Living Unvaccinated."

† The Soke of Peterborough is a County in itself, and I am therefore much indebted to the courtesy of the Clerk of the Peterborough Union for furnishing me with information for the purposes of this table.
N.B.—The Rural Districts of Crick, Oxendon, Gretton, Easton-on-the-Hill, and Middleton Cheney are included in Unions in the Counties of Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, and Oxford, and do not therefore enter into the above Analysis; on the other hand the Unions of Oundle and Thrapston each include a few parishes in Huntingdonshire.

“ the premises is also very difficult when the whole is in occupa-
 “ tion and no spare space, and inadequate full disinfection is
 “ a fertile source of later infection and a fresh outbreak. The
 “ inadequate space for isolation in cottages is a serious hygienic
 “ defect, and militates against the proper recovery of the patients,
 “ especially in very young children ; and although it is asserted
 “ that this inadequate accommodation has always existed
 “ and has been managed with, it is no excuse for the very
 “ gross defects in management which actually exist. I can
 “ say that from my own observation, deaths have occurred
 “ which might have been averted by timely proper isolation,
 “ and the onus rests on the provision of proper isolation pre-
 “ mises.”

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—“ It is satisfactory to report that
 “ provision has been made for the joint occupation of a Small
 “ Pox Isolation Hospital in the Newport Pagnell Union
 “ in case of an outbreak in the future. . . . I may add that
 “ a portable Disinfector is used when occasion requires.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ There is no Isolation Hospital,
 “ but tents are in readiness to erect should they be required.
 “ For disinfecting purposes the Authority have a Thresh’s
 “ Emergency disinfector, in which the vapour of Formic
 “ Aldehyde is employed. This disinfector, happily little used
 “ during the year, is in order if occasion for use should occur.”

VACCINATION.

The accompanying Table gives an analysis of Vaccination Officers’ Returns for the different Unions of the County for the years 1893–1905, in two five-year periods and thereafter in separate years. The most striking feature of this Table is the great and continuous decrease in the proportion of children “not finally accounted for” in respect of vaccination. Moreover, while the granting of certificates of “conscientious objec-

tion," continues to increase in volume, it is very consoling to note that the amount of satisfactory vaccination is slightly increased also, so that the total number living unvaccinated in the County remains well under fifty per cent. of the births, as compared with the figures for the two five-year periods, 1893—97 and 1898—1902. An invasion of the County by small-pox may improve the vaccination figures still more, but it is gratifying to find that the spurt given by the occurrences of the disease in 1901 and 1902 has not rapidly expended itself. I wish that there were more references to this subject in the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health than there are, for information as to their views of the amount of protection of their Districts against small-pox would be very valuable, and I can only again express my grateful thanks to the Clerks of the respective Unions for their ungrudging help towards the compilation of this most interesting table :—

KETTERING URBAN.—The Medical Officer of Health for this District makes the following statement on the subject of Vaccination :—

" Number of Births registered in 1906 at Kettering..	768
" " Vaccination Certificates received ..	172
" " Exemption Certificates granted ..	390
" Remainder.. 	106

" The latter include those either ' Left the town,' ' Sum-
 " ' moned in default,' or ' Postponed by Medical Certificate.'
 " I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for these returns."

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—" This has been fairly well carried
 " out, but there are a considerable percentage of children
 " growing up who have never been vaccinated, and who will
 " be in great danger should Small Pox become prevalent
 " again."

TOWCESTER RURAL.—" As regards Vaccination, I am

“indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following details :
 “In Towcester sub-district 78 children were successfully
 “vaccinated and certificates of exemption were granted to
 “64 ‘conscientious objectors.’ In the Abthorpe sub-district
 “there were 62 vaccinations and 21 ‘conscientious objections.’
 “These figures are regrettable, and I may animadversively
 “remark that there will be a great rush for Vaccination should
 “Small Pox appear in the neighbourhood.”

WATER SUPPLY.

There has been a continuation of that greater attention to the subject of water supply throughout most districts of the county, which has been manifested during the past five years. It is much to be regretted that certain works, as at Desborough and Irthlingborough, have shown the need for supplementary supplies of water, and it is to be hoped that the efforts to obtain these may be successful speedily. The great undertaking of the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board has been brought to completion, and I cannot but believe that the benefits of this will be quickly appreciated. The Raunds Urban District Council, also appear to be on the eve of overcoming the series of disappointments, which they have met with year after year, in their search for an efficient and wholesome public supply of water to their town, and in several of the rural districts schemes are in hand for public supplies to villages. The works of public water supply which have been carried out during recent years in this County have already borne good fruit in largely reducing enteric-fever sickness, and I am confident that further reductions are certain if this policy be proceeded with energetically.

The following extracts from the Reports are of special interest :—

BRACKLEY BOROUGH.—“The question of sinking a new
 “well to augment the present failing supply has been finally

“settled, and you are now considering tenders for the execution of the work. It is to be hoped that the present year will see the completion of this very necessary work. It has been with considerable difficulty that the supply of water to the town has been maintained during the last few years owing chiefly to the difficulty of pumping from a well which soon runs down below the level of the pump’s intake.”

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“I am pleased to be able to report favourably upon the new water supply. In July last sufficient water was collected in the reservoir to admit of its being made available for public use, and since then the inflow has been sufficient to fill the reservoir to its utmost capacity, which is estimated at 235 million gallons. There is now every reason to believe that an ample supply of good water is assured to the town for the future.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“In my last annual report I referred to the work there being carried on of sinking a well in order to obtain a supplementary source of water supply for the town. After penetrating to a depth of 80 feet it was considered advisable to stop the work as no water could be found. The failure of these operations occasioned the keenest disappointment to all concerned. Fortunately the waterworks have continued to meet the requirements of the parish, and the necessity has not arisen of curtailing the supply at any time ; but notwithstanding this satisfactory fact the question of seeking an additional source of water supply will before long have to be again seriously considered, for as matters now stand the present well cannot be depended upon, and any decrease in the winter rainfall will seriously affect it for the following summer. The water mains have been extended along the Rothwell Road to the main streets of the Co-operative Estate, and will prove of much service to those resident there.”

FINEDON URBAN.—“ Whilst speaking of flushing, I think
 “ it is very necessary that the water in the mains should be
 “ regularly run off, as in some parts of the town the people
 “ complain about the water being considerably discoloured
 “ at times, due no doubt to long standing in the mains.
 “ The Town Water Supply is much more appreciated by the
 “ people than it was. I have examined the water of a consider-
 “ able number of the wells during the year, and where I have
 “ found it necessary to condemn the water of any well my
 “ analysis has been accepted as final by the owner, with one
 “ exception, and a proper supply of town water supplied.
 “ The case I refer to is the one I had to ask you to support me
 “ in my demand that the well should be closed. The owner
 “ in this case would not accept my analysis as stated to the
 “ Council, and I obtained a further sample, and submitted
 “ it to an expert for analysis. His report confirmed my own,
 “ and he stated that the water showed considerable evidence
 “ of being contaminated by sewage matter, and that the bacilli
 “ coli communis (that is, the bacillus found in sewage matter)
 “ were present in considerable numbers. It was in houses
 “ supplied by water from this well that the two cases of enteric
 “ fever which originated locally occurred. I should like to
 “ take this opportunity of stating that, if the water of a well
 “ becomes turbid after heavy rain, it is a sign that the water
 “ of the well is subject to contamination by surface water,
 “ and therefore cannot be considered a safe water for drinking
 “ purposes.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ Most satisfactory progress
 “ has been made with the water connections during the year, and
 “ I should think that now more than half of the houses have the
 “ Town Water laid on. Unfortunately, towards the end of the
 “ year, it was found that there was a very considerable reduction
 “ in the amount of water coming into the well. A Special
 “ Meeting of the Council was held to consider this serious

“ position of affairs, and on the advice of the Surveyor, it was
 “ decided to sink another well in the parish field on the Welling-
 “ borough Road. The Surveyor was of the opinion that water
 “ would be found there at no great depth, in sufficient quantity
 “ to supplement the present supply. At the time of writing
 “ the well has been sunk to a depth of over 50 ft ”

KETTERING URBAN.—‘ In the beginning of the year
 “ the supply of water in the Cransley reservoir was very low.
 “ In February, however, after copious rains, this reservoir
 “ rapidly filled, and since that time there has been no shortage
 “ of water. The water has been analysed every quarter by
 “ the County Analyst, and the reports have been most satis-
 “ factory, the water being considered pure and wholesome for
 “ domestic purposes. Roughly speaking, 22,000 of the popula-
 “ tion use the town water : 620,000 gallons per day are used ;
 “ $\frac{2}{3}$ rds for domestic purposes, and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd for trade purposes.
 “ Arrangements have recently been made whereby the water
 “ service has been much improved, the pressure being increased
 “ between 20 and 25 feet, which is maintained night and day.”
 From the Sanitary Inspector’s Report it also appears that
 “ fifty-three samples of water were taken for testing, and 6
 “ samples were analysed, resulting in three wells being cleansed
 “ and 28 houses being supplied with Council’s water. Six
 “ pumps were put in order.”

OUNDLE URBAN.—“ This is most satisfactory both in
 “ quality and quantity. Several fresh connections have been
 “ made to the town supply ; two cases owing to the possession
 “ of polluted wells.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ Since my last report the sinking of the
 “ trial well has been continued to a depth of about 140ft. which
 “ was well into the Middle Lias. It was found necessary to ob-
 “ tain an additional loan to complete the sinking, the work being

“ difficult owing to the fact that the water tapped at 105 feet and
 “ 116 feet respectively rose to the top of the well. In addition
 “ the great quantity of water met with in the alluvial gravel had
 “ to be cut off. Before sanctioning an additional loan the Local
 “ Government Board sent down MEAD KING, Esq., M.I.C.E., one
 “ of their Inspectors, to meet Mr. Thos. Yorke, the Council’s
 “ Engineer, to investigate. Fortunately the sinking had been
 “ carried down to a sufficient depth to prove the Middle Lias
 “ a few days before the Local Government Board Inspector
 “ visited the works, and it was found that the supply from this
 “ source was insufficient for the present and prospective require-
 “ ments of the town. This was pointed out to the Inspector by
 “ the Engineer. The Engineer also pointed out that he had
 “ tapped a splendid supply of water in the alluvial gravel,
 “ sufficient to supply the town for many years to come, the re-
 “ peated analysis of which, taken under varying conditions and
 “ extending over a long period, had proved the water to be
 “ of excellent purity. Seeing therefore that the quantity of
 “ water from the Marlstone was insufficient, he would ask
 “ permission to use this top water. He further pointed out
 “ that he had made trial borings on to the gravel in a
 “ line from the site of the well to the river, and other borings
 “ at right angles to that line, which proved that the gravel
 “ was covered with two beds of impervious clay, which con-
 “ tinued from the river under the brook to the site of the well.
 “ The borings on either side of the brook showed these imper-
 “ vious beds to be 13ft. 6in. in depth before reaching the
 “ gravel. The Inspector requested the Engineer to forward
 “ him two Sections showing the strata from the river to the site
 “ of the well, copies of the analysis of the said water and other
 “ particulars, and he would lay the matter before the Board.
 “ In addition to supplying these particulars the Engineer also
 “ sent samples of the two beds of clay. After having made
 “ these investigations and being satisfied that the water was
 “ fit for the town’s supply, a formal sanction was given by the

“ Local Government Board for its use. Since then a scheme
 “ has been prepared by the Council’s Engineer for pumping,
 “ storing, and distributing water, which scheme has been con-
 “ sidered by the Council, and an application made to the Local
 “ Government Board for a loan of £8,500 for the carrying out
 “ of the work, and the forms, etc., for detailed particulars,
 “ are in the hands of the Engineer who hopes to be able to send
 “ them in within the next week or so. In conclusion it might
 “ be stated that it is proposed to pump the water into a storage
 “ Reservoir to be constructed on land situate off Hargrave
 “ Road some 200 yards on the east side of the ‘ Red House.’
 “ The altitude of the reservoir is such as to give a good supply
 “ to the top floors of the highest buildings within the district
 “ as well as for fire purposes. It is hoped that a commence-
 “ ment of the scheme will be made early in the summer.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“ The water supply is excellent. It
 “ has been laid on all over the town, so that every householder
 “ who wishes can have a good supply of water both for drinking
 “ and household purposes.”

RUSHDEN URBAN.—“ During the year the waterworks
 “ have been completed, and a constant supply of good water
 “ is available. Several samples of water have been examined—
 “ those found polluted were condemned. ”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The Public Water Supply is
 “ derived from wells in the Northampton Sand formation,
 “ and is wholesome and free from pollution, though very hard
 “ and containing Lime, Iron, and Magnesia. The question
 “ of the improved water softening has received careful considera-
 “ tion, and a series of experiments have been carried out by
 “ the Surveyor. It is now intended to make several alterations
 “ and additions to the plant at Bushfields Wells, and increase
 “ the number of filters. When this work is completed the re-
 “ sults should be very satisfactory.”

BRACKLEY RURAL.—“ The water supply of the district
 “ is derived from shallow wells, and in one or two cases these
 “ proved deficient. The absence of water-borne disease speaks
 “ as to the quality of the supply.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ The Badby water supply has been
 “ finished, and the village is now supplied with plenty of good
 “ water.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ The water supply at Denton and
 “ Hardingstone has been very good. The supply at Brafield
 “ is also satisfactory, but the stand pipes at first put down
 “ did not act at all well, and have been replaced by others
 “ which are a great improvement. The cottages at Hunsbury
 “ Hill are also now well supplied with water. The water supply
 “ in Water Lane, Wootton, became very contaminated after
 “ much rain and could hardly be used for drinking purposes,
 “ so it has been thoroughly overhauled and put on a satisfac-
 “ tory basis.”

KETTERING RURAL.—“ Stanion has again suffered some-
 “ what severely from want of water. The Local Government
 “ Board held an enquiry into the matter, to consider a scheme
 “ for utilising a spring at the south-east of the village which,
 “ if adopted, will give an ample supply of pure water, but which,
 “ like most of the water in the district, is very hard. The new
 “ works to supply Burton Latimer with water from the Weekley
 “ well are proceeding as rapidly as possible. Burton is in urgent
 “ need of a proper supply, the water required for flushing the
 “ drains there having to be carted ; it is hoped the water will
 “ be laid on in June.”

MIDDLETON CHENEY RURAL.—“ The long, dry summer
 “ was a severe test to the water supply, but on the whole,
 “ with the exception of Aston-le-Walls, it held out fairly well.
 “ In this village, however, several of the homes were very short

“ of water, and I think it would be wise for the Council to con-
 “ sider the advisability of securing a constant supply. I
 “ believe a gravitation scheme could be carried out at a small
 “ expense. The Public Well at Upper Boddington has been
 “ covered over, and the ground surrounding the well raised,
 rendering the water more secure from pollution.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—‘ The scheme for supplying
 “ Duston with water by the Northampton Town Council has
 “ been partly carried out. The pipes have been laid, and the
 “ water is now pumped up to the village twice a day, but the
 “ reservoir has not yet been taken in hand, so that at present
 “ there can be no constant supply for the village. I think no
 “ time should be lost in proceeding with these works. The
 “ water supply at Kislingbury and Lower Heyford proves
 “ very satisfactory, and these villages have a very good water
 “ supply. At Kislingbury during last summer there was a
 “ complaint of the waste of water, because the villagers wedged
 “ the standpipes so that the water ran away to supply some
 “ fields which were short of water. Since they have been threat-
 “ ened with prosecution for this offence the practice has
 “ stopped.”

OUNDLE RURAL.—At Bulwick, “ an improved water supply
 “ has been laid on to the top of the village, but I should like
 “ to see two or three standpipes placed in the street for the use of
 “ the inhabitants.”

OXENDON RURAL.—“ The water supply of the district
 “ has proved generally satisfactory during the year and the whole
 “ of the district is fed by pumps and wells with the exception
 “ of Stoke Albany which has a public iron service, and Welford
 “ has a spring. The well supply at Oxendon was found to be
 “ polluted and it has been cleaned out, the drains around made
 “ good and the supply is now pure. All the water supplies
 “ are kept under observation and samples taken and tested

“ from time to time, nine having had special attention during
 “ the year.”

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—“ A public water supply for Hart-
 “ well has been provided. Wicken and Deanshanger have
 “ public supplies of good quality. The rest of the district is
 “ dependent on shallow wells, more or less exposed to contamina-
 “ tion. As regards Potterspury, see remarks under the head
 “ of Enteric fever. The attempt to provide a proper supply
 “ for Paulerspury, where the water is notoriously bad, proved
 “ abortive owing to local opposition based on the same grounds
 “ as at Potterspury.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—“ The condition of Brigstock con-
 “ tinues good. The water supply has proved adequate, there
 “ has been no case of Enteric Fever since the change was made
 “ in the water.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ There is a public supply of water
 “ at Towcester, Abthorpe, Greens Norton, Blakesley, Gayton
 “ and Maidford. In the other villages the people are dependent
 “ on wells, and there is no complaint of scarcity except occasion-
 “ ally in very dry weather, and the supply, generally, is whole-
 “ some and free from pollution. The improvement in the appear-
 “ ance of the Towcester water has been maintained.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“ During the year I examined
 “ several samples of water from different sources, many of
 “ which were polluted, and totally unfit for domestic use.
 “ Little Harrowden and Isham are badly in want of an efficient
 “ supply of good water. Isham and Irchester are taking steps
 “ for an efficient water supply. Wollaston is greatly in need
 “ of a water supply, the present being derived from shallow
 “ wells which often become polluted.”

DWELLING-HOUSES AND OVERCROWDING.

It is pleasing to note that some slight relaxation of the tension in the direction of improving house accommodation in the Borough of Brackley has been achieved, but it is plain that the complete remedy is hampered by the difficulty of securing land in that town for building purposes. In other urban districts of the County, house accommodation appears generally to be sufficient, and fewer cases of overcrowding are recorded. There are fewer signs of improvement in some of the rural districts. In the Brixworth Rural District there is a definite want of accommodation in several of the villages, and Kingscliffe in the Oundle Rural District affords an illustration of the consequence of what I have referred to in former years, namely, the neglect to have reasonable repairs regularly attended to. I desire to draw particular attention to the recently issued Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Housing of the Working Classes Acts Amendment Bill. This report reviews the powers of the rural district Councils in regard to housing under two heads,---(a) sanitary control of existing houses, and (b) provision of additional housing. If one-half of the recommendations of the Committee become law very far-reaching consequences in sanitary administration may be looked for. The suggestion that the administration of the Public Health and Housing Law should be transferred to the county council, leaving however to the rural district council the power to exercise, if it thinks fit, Part III. of the Housing Act of 1890 concurrently with the county council, is not likely to meet with general approbation, though as matters now stand some simplification of machinery is greatly needed. It may be admitted, however, that, if a county council has like powers with a rural district council under the Housing Acts as it has under the Rivers Pollution Acts, progress in respect of improved house accommodation may be looked for as has been achieved in the cleansing of streams and rivers. Similar powers are needed in regard to water supply.

The following extracts are sufficient to show that the consideration of the whole subject of housing accommodation is far from being unnecessary :—

BRACKLEY BOROUGH.—“ Housing of the Working Classes.
 “ —A fair number of new houses have been erected during the
 “ year, but no old houses have been closed, and there are some
 “ which are unfit for human habitation. In previous reports
 “ on this subject I have pointed out that, owing to the impos-
 “ sibility of rehousing families displaced from condemned houses,
 “ you are reluctant to order the closing of such premises. It
 “ is hardly possible to obtain land for building purposes in the
 “ town as the estate owners will not sell.”

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“ House accommodation is
 “ very good in the town, but it is important to bear in mind,
 “ where there are a number of old houses, that families are apt
 “ to cling to such houses long after the accommodation has
 “ become insufficient for their needs, and that all means should
 “ be used to prevent over-crowding which is a fruitful source
 “ of disease and is bad both physically and morally.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ There were erected 35 houses
 “ during the year. The increased house accommodation thus
 “ afforded most probably accounts for the very few cases
 “ of overcrowding that came under the notice of your Inspector.”

FINEDON URBAN.—The Sanitary Inspector says “ that one
 “ case of overcrowding was reported and received attention.”

OUNDLÉ URBAN.—In regard to overcrowding, “ there has
 “ been no case reported, but one house was condemned as unin-
 “ habitable, owing to its dirty condition.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ House accommodation is very good
 “ in Raunds, and taken altogether the houses are kept very
 “ clean.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“The house accommodation of the town is very satisfactory; only four houses, situated on the Kettering Road, were condemned as unfit for habitation. There is a very marked improvement in the state of the dwellings generally.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“Four old houses have been condemned as unfit for habitation, one has been pulled down as unsafe. There were five cases of overcrowding in houses; notices were served and the nuisance remedied. . . . Important improvements are in progress in the centre of the town, very old houses are being removed to build new shops and widen the streets. One block is becoming a nuisance quite in the centre of the chief thoroughfare and ought to be speedily removed for the public safety.”

BRACKLEY RURAL.—“My attention has not been called to any cases of overcrowding.”

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“Two cases of overcrowding at Spratton have been abated. More and better housing accommodation is needed nearly all over the district. Especially is this the case at Spratton and Brixworth. Eight new cottages were erected at New Brixworth in the autumn, and were occupied almost at once.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“Two houses were condemned as unfit for habitation; in one case the occupiers were got out without much trouble, but in the second the case had to be taken before the Magistrates who, after hearing the evidence, granted an order for closing the house within 14 days. Ten cases of overcrowding came under notice; eight have been abated and two are still under observation.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“Three cases of overcrowding at Roade have been dealt with, and one dilapidated cottage at Hackleton has been closed.”

MIDDLETON CHENEY RURAL.—“ The homes of the working classes are, as stated in my last report, distinctly poor, with few conveniences, and consist chiefly of antiquated structures, many of which are in a bad state of repair. During the last year, however, none have been found unfit for habitation, although the appearance of some indicate this in the near future. No new houses have been erected. There has been one case of overcrowding in the District, but the houses have invariably a sufficiency of open space around them.”

OUNDLE RURAL.—At Kingscliffe, “ I reported three houses as being overcrowded, and condemned five houses situated on a property in West Street, as unfit for habitation. The difficulty in dealing with these cases in the village is that apparently there is a scarcity of houses. I am always told there is no house to be had, on the other hand I notice several unoccupied houses going into ruin ; apparently it does not pay to put them in a tenantable condition. I suppose it is due to what the County Medical Officer of Health speaks of in his Report as “ the unequal proportions between wages and payable rents.” At Bulwick, “ one of the houses from which a Scarlatina case was brought into Hospital was found to be in an insanitary state. The owner has been communicated with and it has been repaired.”

OXENDON RURAL.—“ The housing accommodation for the working classes is good and comfortable as a rule, though in some of the villages there is a dearth of cottage property for new comers. There is also a sufficiency of air space as a rule about the houses, though in some of the villages the houses are rather close together with very little surrounding accommodation. No house has been erected during the year. . . . Two cases of overcrowding and three of houses unfit for habitation have been dealt with.”

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—“ Cases of overcrowding were dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector at Paulerspury, Potterspury, Yardley Gobion and Denshanger, and rectified as far as the great difficulty in providing alternative accommodation would permit. No houses unfit for habitation were reported.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—“ No insanitary houses were reported. There is a gradual improvement in the housing of the people taking place.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ The house accommodation for working classes is fairly satisfactory, and there is, with few exceptions, a sufficiency of open space around them.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—The Sanitary Inspector says, “ Six new houses have been erected during the year, 32 dwellings put in repair, 3 dilapidated ones abolished, 3 closed, 5 overcrowding cases and 7 filthy dwellings dealt with.”

EXCREMENT AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

I am glad to be able to point out that the importance of efficient scavenging by the local authorities is receiving greater recognition than it did a few years ago, and that less responsibility in the matter of disposing of house refuse under restricted circumstances is placed upon individual occupiers of property. It is to be regretted, however, that in some of the rural districts provision has not yet been made for the collection and disposal of refuse. The comprehensive statement, in this connection, of the Medical Officer of Health for the Gretton Rural District is well worthy of notice. The destruction of refuse in the Kettering and Wellingborough Urban Districts by heat appears to be satisfactory and unattended by serious nuisance, and I wish that this system was in use in some other districts.

The following references to this subject from certain of the districts of the county appear to be worthy of notice :—

BRACKLEY BOROUGH.—“ House Refuse is removed by the Council’s carts.”

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“ Scavenging has been carried out satisfactorily during the year, but as the work of connecting houses with the new sewer is now steadily going on and will, I hope, be completed in a few months, this department will then be confined to the collection of house refuse alone.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ All house refuse is daily collected and removed by men in the employment of the Council, and the work appears to be done in a very satisfactory manner.”

FINEDON URBAN.—The Sanitary Inspector reports that “ many cases of blocked drains, due to insufficient flushing of water closets, have been reported and attended to,” and that he “ desires to draw the particular attention of householders to the necessity of liberal and regular flushing of all water-closets.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The scavenging might be improved, as in many places I have noticed heaps of ashes and house refuse in the gardens close to the houses. This practice is neither cleanly nor healthy. This should be attended to.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“ The Refuse Destructor has been in constant use throughout the year, 180 loads per week being disposed of. As far as I am aware, no nuisance has arisen from it, and no formal complaints have been made to any of your officers.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ The Scavenging of the town seems to be well carried out by your own men, and as far as I can see there is nothing to complain of concerning that work. Many pail closets are still in existence and must necessarily

“ remain so until we are in possession of our New Water Supply.
 “ More than one half of the town is supplied already with water
 “ closets, and we hope to see every house in the district so supplied within a very reasonable time now. . . . House
 “ refuse, &c., is removed once a week and sometimes oftener
 “ by the scavengers, using a modern covered cart, and so far
 “ as I can see it is done in a clean and satisfactory manner.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“ Public scavengers go round the
 “ town with a cart at certain times and collect the refuse,
 “ which is placed in boxes set outside the doors on the day the
 “ cart is expected. I would recommend that the boxes remain in the back yards, and that the scavengers remove
 “ them to the carts from there, instead of having them placed
 “ out in the streets, as the boxes are somewhat unsightly,
 “ and in windy weather bits of paper and other refuse are apt to
 “ get blown about.”

RUSHDEN URBAN.—The Sanitary Inspector says, “ The
 “ work of draining old property, laying on town water, and
 “ substituting the water carriage for the pail closets or conservancy system is now well in hand, and I hope to be able to
 “ complete the work by the end of March, when the contract
 “ for scavenging lapses.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ House refuse is collected
 “ weekly and destroyed by Incineration. I should strongly
 “ recommend that steps be taken for the periodic removal
 “ of the refuse from the backs of houses or premises, and that
 “ proper covered receptacles be provided by all householders
 “ to facilitate this work. The present arrangements are very
 “ objectionable and insanitary.”

GRETTON RURAL.—“ Until a system of scavenging is
 “ introduced it is hopeless to attempt to cope with the principal
 “ sources of insanitation in your villages.”

MIDDLETON CHENEY RURAL.—“ With a large percentage
 “ of poor people living in dilapidated cottage property, the only
 “ means of disposal of house refuse is in the garden and on the
 “ land, and excrement in covered-in ashpits and privy vaults.”

OXENDON RURAL.—“ The removal and disposal of house
 “ refuse is attended to by the tenants as required.”

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—“ The district being an agricul-
 “ tural one, house refuse, &c., is generally disposed of in gardens
 “ or on the land, but pail closets are increasing in certain locali-
 “ ties, and are emptied by the public scavenger. For the same
 “ reason no extensive or elaborate system of drainage is required.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ The disposal of excrement, as far
 “ as the town of Towcester is concerned, is partly by iron pipes
 “ to the Sewage Farm two miles distant, and partly by periodi-
 “ cal removal from closet cess-pits and carting to the land ;
 “ the latter method is principally in vogue in the villages.
 “ House refuse is removed by public scavenger once a week in
 “ Towcester, and in other parts of the district it is removed and
 “ disposed of by occupiers.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—The Sanitary Inspector says,
 “ Several closets at Isham have been connected with the new
 “ sewer, but this ought not to be allowed until there is an ample
 “ supply of water for flushing purposes. The scavenging through-
 “ out the district has been well done, and arrangements are in
 “ hand for the collecting of night soil at Isham. This the
 “ Parish Council strongly object to.”

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

In the earlier part of this report I have already given an account of the general progress of the work of preventing river and stream pollution, towards which the establishment of works of sewage disposal are largely directed. But much

useful information as to general and special needs of many of the districts in the county is afforded by the extracts from the reports which are given under this heading. I am glad to find that the subject of the ventilation of sewers by suitable shafts is obtaining increased recognition, and the ventilation of individual house-drains is a no less important matter. The relation, too, of an ample water supply to a sewerage system is of great importance, for so much of the successful working of the latter is dependent on ample and regular flushing. Details of the new sewage disposal scheme for the Kettering Urban District are given herewith, and I am glad to know that improvement of the sewage farm at Raunds is being undertaken.

BRACKLEY BOROUGH.—“The system has worked well.”

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“Since my last annual report a new sewer has been laid throughout the town. In view of a public water supply for sanitary purposes this work had become an absolute necessity, as the old sewer was so badly constructed as to be unfit for its purpose. The necessary work of draining Corporation Terrace and Spring Gardens has been carried out under the direction of your Surveyor in a most satisfactory manner.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“Owing to complaints from an occupier of a shop as to the presence of sewer gas in his cellar, a special inspection of the Station road sewer was made by your surveyor, with the result that not only was the sewer found to be defective but also its connection with a ventilation shaft which passed along the wall of the building referred to. The latter defect permitted the escape of sewer emanations directly into the cellar, and so was really the primary cause of the nuisance complained of. This portion of the sewer was relaid and a proper connection made with the ventilating pipe. The Union street sewer still remains in an unsatisfactory condition and requires attention. Flushing of the whole of the

“sewers of the district has been well carried out besides that of
 “the house drains. In this connection I may draw your
 “attention to the complaint of the Surveyor as to the difficulty
 “he experiences in the summer months, when flushing and street
 “watering are necessary at the same time, owing to the fact
 “that the Council possesses only one water van. During the
 “breakdown of the latter, the sewers had to be flushed by means
 “of the hose connected with the hydrants. This suggests the
 “expediency of providing proper automatic sewer flushers,
 “and the matter is certainly one deserving of serious considera-
 “tion. No additional sewer ventilators have been erected
 “during the past twelve months although some portions of the
 “sewerage system would be improved by having more ventila-
 “tion by these means. At any rate, I would suggest that some
 “of the present ventilating shafts, which are of small diameter
 “and insufficient for the purpose, be replaced by others of a
 “more suitable character. The Sewage Disposal Works
 “consist of screening chambers, septic tanks holding about one
 “day’s flow, and percolating filters with an area of 255 square
 “yards, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, of which only $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres are avail-
 “able for further purification after filtration. A sample
 “from the effluent was sent for examination to the Clinical
 “Research Association who reported the same satisfactory.
 “Some of the septic tanks appear to be in need of repair.”

FINEDON URBAN.—“I think there has been much less
 “smell from the sewer manholes during the past year, due
 “no doubt to the regular and systematic flushing. Three
 “new ventilating shafts have been erected.” The Sanitary
 Inspector also reports “that 21 defective drains have been re-
 “ported upon and defects remedied.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“Good progress has been
 “made with the sewer connections during the year, so much
 “so that one man is now able to collect all the night soil.”

KETTERING URBAN.—A Local Government Board Enquiry
 “ was held in November to consider the alteration and re-
 “ construction of the present Works. These alterations,
 “ I understand, have now received the sanction of the Local
 “ Government Board. The new scheme is to deal with a dry
 “ weather flow of 750,000 gallons. The Works are designed
 “ to treat twice this amount; the town being separately
 “ drained, with storm-water beds for dealing with four times the
 “ dry weather flow. The scheme provides the following for
 “ the complete treatment of sewage :—I. Two Detritus Tanks,
 “ 50 ft. long, the combined capacity being 55,000 gallons.
 “ II. Two Septic Tanks, 120 ft. \times 45 ft. \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, with
 “ a total capacity of 512,000 gallons. III. The effluent from
 “ the Septic Tanks will be taken through two Dortmund
 “ Tanks forming part of the present works, 25 ft. in diameter,
 “ 40 ft. deep, total capacity 165,000 gallons. It is anticipated
 “ that in these Tanks a good deal of the fine material carried
 “ off from the Septic Tanks will subside. This makes the total
 “ tank capacity provided 732,000. IV. The effluent from these
 “ Tanks is taken on to the Percolation Filter-beds. In order
 “ to use existing excavations, they will be formed in one rect-
 “ angular bed, with a total area of 7,600 yards and a depth of
 “ 7 ft. 6 in. This bed will be divided into eight sections,
 “ the idea being that one or more of the sections can be shut
 “ down for rest when required. V. A special distributor
 “ will be used for working on these beds. The effluent from the
 “ Filter-beds will then be passed direct into the brook. VI. The
 “ Storm Water Beds will have an area of 12,000 yards. VII.
 “ The Sludge will be treated on the present 22 acres of land
 “ belonging to the works. About 2 acres per year will be used.
 “ These alterations will be commenced early in the year.”

OUNDLE URBAN.—“ Some alterations have been made in
 “ the ventilation of the Sewer, and others are under considera-
 “ tion.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—Eighteen houses have been connected
 “ to the common sewer during the year—practically the whole
 “ of the houses within the District have been connected—only
 “ a few remaining unconnected, and the Council are at present
 “ dealing with them. . . . The Sewers throughout their
 “ whole course have been regularly flushed and kept clean.
 “ Manholes have been hermetically sealed, and additional venti-
 “ lators placed wherever necessary, so that any bad smells
 “ emanating from the manholes have been entirely removed.
 “ The sewage is treated first by tank treatment, and then by
 “ broad irrigation on the sewage farm, which as I said before
 “ had been extended by the addition of two acres laid out in
 “ 1905, and as further improvements are likely to take place
 “ very soon, probably during the present year, it will be quite
 “ unnecessary for me to go into the matter more fully in this
 “ Report, further than to say that a very short time ago,
 “ Mr. Paget, the County Medical Officer of Health, came down
 “ and made a careful survey of the farm and its surroundings,
 “ and reported to the Council upon the matter, suggesting
 “ what he considers would be the most efficacious mode of im-
 “ provement.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“ This is very satisfactory. Some
 “ seven or eight years ago the town was thoroughly re-drained,
 “ and the filter beds are working satisfactorily.”

RUSHDEN URBAN.—“ The Sewage Farm is well managed
 “ and the results are satisfactory.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The drainage of the town
 “ connected with houses has been much improved and neces-
 “ sary alterations carried out. The main sewers are in good
 “ order. The Sewage is treated by broad irrigation at the Sewage
 “ Farm in a satisfactory manner.”

BRACKLEY RURAL.—“ Sewers have required little atten-

“ tion, and a scheme of drainage for the village of Syresham,
 “ which has been adopted, should solve the problem which
 “ has given trouble in the past.”

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“ The new septic tank and filter
 “ at Spratton is nearing completion. The main sewer in Pitsford
 “ has now been carried along as far as Mr. Gotto’s new house.
 “ There are 24 distinct filtration beds, which are reported on by
 “ the Inspector monthly. . . . Flushing is accomplished by
 “ carts once in ten days at a cost of £60 or £70 a year.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ The Filter Beds at Flore for pre-
 “ venting the pollution of the river have been finished. Great
 “ difficulty has been met with over the Weedon drainage
 “ with regard to the purchase of the necessary land ; steps are
 “ being taken to arrange fair and reasonable terms, and as soon
 “ as this is done the work will be begun at once. In Staverton
 “ it is proposed to put in filter beds, in order to deal with the
 “ sewage of the village. A scheme is being prepared to deal
 “ with some sewage in the village of Winwick, and prevent it
 “ passing into the river as it is doing at present.”

GRETTON RURAL.—“ 150 yards of suitable sewer have been
 “ laid at Gretton in lieu of a defective sewer which previously
 “ did duty.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ The effluent from the septic
 “ tank at Great Houghton just put down was complained of,
 “ as it coursed towards the river, but alterations have been made
 “ which have effected a great improvement. The sewage system
 “ at Yardley Hastings since the connections with private drains
 “ have been made is working well, and there is a great improve-
 “ ment in the brook running through this village. Complaint
 “ was made by the Potterspury District Council of the un-
 “ satisfactory state of the effluent coming from the Roade
 “ filter beds. These beds had been in use for some time and

“ required renewal. This has now been done, and the scheme
 “ is working well, with a much improved effluent. There
 “ has been a great improvement in the smell arising from the
 “ fellmongering business at Rush Mills since improved means
 “ have been taken to prevent it, and I have heard of no com-
 “ plaints about it this year, though in previous years they have
 “ been very frequent. There is now also no pollution entering
 “ the river.”

KETTERING RURAL.—“ Several improvements having been
 “ suggested for the drainage system at Warkton, are shortly
 “ to be carried out. Owing to the dry summer some nuisance
 “ has been caused, partly by want of proper ventilation of the
 “ old drains, partly by the outlet near the bridge being above
 “ the average level of the stream. The new scheme at Brough-
 “ ton has just been carried out, and with the exception of a
 “ few minor details is complete. Here, however, there is no
 “ provision for a supply of water for periodical flushing, which
 “ should be remedied. . . . At Orton, a new length of sewer
 “ has been laid which is flushed by water from a spring at the
 “ West end of the village. New lengths of sewer have also been
 “ laid at Harrington, Cransley and Weekley.”

MIDDLETON CHENEY RURAL.—“ The Sewers in the District
 “ have worked well and needed little repair during the past year.
 “ Septic sewage collecting tanks have been installed at Middle-
 “ ton Cheney and Chacombe.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—“ The sewage scheme at Duston
 “ is working satisfactorily, but there have been many com-
 “ plaints during the year of the very bad smells from the few
 “ ventilators that are now open. I can, myself, bear witness
 “ that this complaint is a valid one. When the sewers were
 “ first laid a number of open gratings were provided in the road
 “ for ventilation. The children, however, played about them
 “ and put things down them which tended to cause a blockage,

“ so most of them have been replaced by solid gratings, and
 “ consequently a very bad smell arises from the two remaining
 “ ventilators. A scheme is now proposed, and has partly been
 “ carried out, by which all the road gratings will be made im-
 “ pervious to air, and two or more tall ventilators will be fixed
 “ in the main street, whilst a large iron grating will be put into
 “ the field near the entrance of the sewer into the tank. If
 “ these measures are carried out, and at the same time more
 “ effectual means are taken to flush the sewers, which can
 “ easily be done with the improved water supply, I think all
 “ complaints will be remedied, and the sewage system of this
 “ village will be put on a satisfactory basis.”

OXENDON RURAL.—“ The sewerage and drainage is quite
 “ adequate in most parts of the district. During the year
 “ a settling tank and improved outfall has been provided
 “ at the West end of Welford and a settling tank and outfall
 “ at Sulby, whilst at Welford it is proposed to further separate
 “ the surface and spring water from the sewer. At Ashley
 “ the old sewer discharging into the brook has been cut off
 “ and a proper 9-inch sewer laid and a large septic tank pro-
 “ vided. At Marston the sewer outfall area has been enlarged
 “ by enclosing an additional piece of land. The drainage of
 “ the district has received every attention, and all parts kept
 “ under observation and cleaned out where required. All
 “ the larger villages have their settling tanks, which are cleaned
 “ out at varying periods from once a month to once a quarter,
 “ whilst properties not connected with a public system are
 “ supervised and cleaned out when required. A sludge cart is
 “ provided for use in emptying and removing the contents of
 “ the settling tanks. There have been no complaints of pollu-
 “ tion of the brooks and streams during the year ; where any
 “ sewer discharges into a brook or stream they are cleaned out
 “ as required.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—At Little Addington “the sewage works were completed early in the summer and work satisfactorily. The effluent will not be found injurious. The effluent from Great Addington sewage works constructed twelve months ago was recently analysed and pronounced very satisfactory. Complaints have been made respecting the want of ventilation of the sewer in Ringstead; some improvements have been made, but I think it will be necessary for you to put up ventilating shafts in selected places. The sewage works for Stanwick have been completed during the past year, connections have been made with the sewers in about three-fourths of the cases.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—“Drainage scheme has been completed at Isham which is not in a satisfactory condition. At Mears Ashby the sewage scheme is being carried out. At Bozeat an improved drainage system is being attended to and an additional septic tank provided. Wilby is still in the same condition and needs attention.”

LODGING-HOUSES.

There are not many of these in the county, and they appear to be kept in good order.

DAVENTRY BOROUGH.—“The Lodging-houses . . . have all been regularly inspected, and the occupiers required to keep them in proper sanitary condition.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“There is only one Common Lodging House in the town. It has been inspected several times, and found clean and well conducted.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“The lodging-houses have been visited and kept in proper state; one was closed as insanitary.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—“ Mr. Lloyd reported a case of over-crowding in the common Lodging House at Thrapston.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ The lodging-houses . . . have been inspected and found to be kept in accordance with the Act, and no legal action has been necessary.”

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Although there is no public Abattoir in any district of the county, which would greatly facilitate the inspection of meat intended for the food of man, there is evidence of greater vigilance in most parts of the county over places where the slaughtering of animals takes place. The subject of “ Humane Slaughtering ” has been carefully considered and reported on recently by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and there has also been a report issued of a Committee appointed by the Admiralty to consider the same matter. Legislation is not unlikely to result from these reports, inasmuch as many of the slaughterhouses in this country are considered to be unsatisfactory in design, and that this country is undoubtedly behind many other countries in respect of improved methods of slaughtering and appliances, and the provision of public abattoirs, meat inspectors and cold storage. These things would certainly operate in the direction of improved sanitation, and it is not considered that they would prove otherwise than to the advantage of the legitimate trade. It is important, therefore, that regular and increased attention to slaughterhouses in this county should be given, and I would point out that no small part of the indictment against slaughterhouses generally is the rather common custom of keeping animals immediately awaiting slaughter in pens which are mere annexes to the slaughter chamber itself, and often in full view of all that goes on inside.

BRACKLEY BOROUGH.—“Slaughter-houses were all inspected, and found in a satisfactory condition.”

DAVENTRY BOROUGH.—“Slaughter-houses . . . have all been regularly inspected, and the occupiers required to keep them in proper sanitary condition.”

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“The slaughter-houses have been regularly visited and found kept in a proper condition.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“The slaughter-houses have been periodically visited and found generally clean and satisfactory. In one instance the premises required lime-washing and there was some defect with the drainage, but upon representation being made to those responsible the nuisances complained of were at once abated. Mention may here be made of the new up-to-date slaughter-house which the Co-operative Society has erected. The inside walls are lined with glazed bricks and the floor well drained, thus ensuring cleanliness; suitable provision is made for thorough ventilation and the premises are admirably adapted for the purpose in view, and serve as a model of what such places should be.”

FINEDON URBAN.—Reported by the Sanitary Inspector as being “generally in a satisfactory condition.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—The Sanitary Inspector says that the “Slaughter-houses are all kept in a cleanly condition, having a good supply of water near at hand which is freely used.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“There are 17 Slaughter Houses in the town. They have all been inspected, and the conditions were found satisfactory. At present it is practically impossible for your officers to inspect the meat intended for human consumption. A public abattoir, however, would enable

“ the inspection to be done. As a rule such an Abattoir is
 “ a lofty, well-ventilated, substantial building, kept scrupu-
 “ lously clean, and fitted with all the latest appliances. The
 “ animals would be examined both before and after slaughtering.
 “ The nuisance and foul emanations, which are inseparable from
 “ the trade, however careful a butcher may be, would be con-
 “ fined to one place instead of being spread over different parts
 “ of the town, as at present. Licenses for the erection of pre-
 “ mises on Piper’s Hill, and for the use thereof as a Knacker’s
 “ yard have recently been granted by you.” The Sanitary
 Inspector also says, “ In connection with Slaughter-houses
 “ and Premises, 2 floors have been repaired, 2 drains cleared,
 “ 1 inspection chamber made, and one yard re-paved.”

OUNDLE URBAN.—“ These have been regularly inspected
 “ and found clean and in good order.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ Periodical inspections of Slaughter
 “ Houses have been made by the Sanitary Inspector during the
 “ year, and everything seems to be carried on according to the
 “ Regulations.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“ These have been visited from time
 “ to time and have been found in a satisfactory condition.”

RUSHDEN URBAN.—It appears from the Sanitary Inspector’s
 Report that “ there are now five registered and four licensed
 “ slaughter-houses,” and that an “ application for a licence for
 “ one slaughter-house was refused, pending satisfactory altera-
 “ tions to premises.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The Slaughter-houses have
 “ been visited regularly, and the condition has been found satis-
 “ factory. The requirements have been carried out and sani-
 “ tary improvements made where necessary.”

BRACKLEY RURAL.—It is recorded that the condition of

the slaughter-houses has with few exceptions been found satisfactory.

CRICK RURAL.—“ In company with the Sanitary Inspector
“ I visited some premises in Kilsby for which application
“ was made for use as a slaughter-house, and, after certain altera-
“ tions had been carried out, a licence was granted. Other
“ premises which were being used as a knacker’s yard at
“ Yelverton I condemned as unsuitable for the purpose, or
“ for slaughtering.”

MIDDLETON CHENEY RURAL.—“ Slaughter Houses have
“ been inspected and found in a satisfactory condition.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—“ Slaughter houses have all been
“ inspected and found satisfactory. The slaughter-house re-
“ ported on last year as being in a bad condition has been
“ pulled down, and a new one erected.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ Slaughter-houses . . . have been
“ inspected and found to be kept in accordance with the Act,
“ and no legal action has been necessary.”

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Progress in regard to the adoption of regulations for the supervision of the milk supply in this county has been slow, but I am glad to say that they have been adopted now in all but four districts. At the time when I took office in 1898, there were only nine districts with regulations, in 1905 the number had been raised, after several appeals, to 20, and now the total number is 24. There are, therefore, only 4 districts still without regulations, viz., the Borough of Higham Ferrers, the Urban District of Finedon, and the Rural Districts of Brackley and Middleton Cheney. It is understood that the question of adopting regulations for the Borough of Higham Ferrers is to be considered again ; but no such prospect has been held out in regard

to the Urban District of Finedon, where the average rate of infantile mortality for the past five years is almost the highest in the county. I fail to see, moreover, what grounds the Brackley and Middleton Cheney Rural District Councils have for regarding their responsibilities in the matter of milk supply more lightly than do the councils of other rural districts in the county. The County of Northampton is one of those from which a considerable portion of the milk supply of London is derived, and the necessity of keeping a thorough supervision over the production of that milk is being strongly emphasised by the terms of certain clauses in the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, now before Parliament. Some of the provisions of that Bill have been withdrawn, and this County Council, at the instance of the Public Health Committee, had entered a petition to be heard against those clauses and certain others. It is not likely that these last clauses will fail to be retained as important features of the Bill, and under them extensive powers may be conferred upon the London County Council in connection with the examination of cows and the regulation of the milk supply of the County of London, with a view to preventing the spread of tuberculosis, in any dairies throughout the kingdom from which milk is supplied for consumption within that county. It is in the interest, therefore, of the milk trade in this county that there should be increased vigilance on the part of the district councils to see that the purity of milk is maintained, and that there should be regular and systematic inspection of cattle for dairy purposes as is done in the Urban Districts of Kettering, Desborough and Rothwell, and in the Rural District of Kettering. I have frequently urged that this inspection of cattle should be undertaken systematically throughout the county, and it now appears that, unless it is put in hand speedily, there may be cases of loss and seeming hardship which might be avoided by timely foresight.

The following references show the amount of inspection

and supervision which at present takes place :—

BRACKLEY BOROUGH.—In regard to these, “there are
“four registered, all of which are in good condition.”

DAVENTRY BOROUGH.—“The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-
“shops have all been regularly inspected, and the occupiers
“required to keep them in proper sanitary condition.”

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“The dairies and cowsheds
“have been regularly inspected and with two exceptions found
“satisfactory.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“As the results of visits made to
“the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, two unsatisfactory
“cases came under observation, a cowshed and a dairy being
“found in a dirty condition. The usual notices were served
“upon the persons concerned, and were the means of speedily
“procuring a marked improvement in both instances.”

FINEDON URBAN.—These are reported by the Sanitary
Inspector as being “generally in a satisfactory condition.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—The Sanitary Inspector says
that the “Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have been visited
“and inspected, and found in good order with one exception.
“In this case they have given up the trade.”

KETTERING URBAN.—“Your Inspector, in May of 1906,
“submitted a report to the Joint Dairies Committee on the
“Dairies and Milkshops in your District. He is to be con-
“gratulated upon such an interesting report. It not only states
“the condition of the Dairies and Milkshops, but also gives the
“source of Milk Supply. . . . No case of Infectious Disease has
“been traceable to the Milk Supply. Two cases of Scarlet Fever
“occurred in Milkshops. The cases were removed to the
“Hospital, the premises were disinfected, and the milksellers

“ readily carried out the suggestions of your officers. Then
 “ as to Cowsheds. Your Veterinary Inspector has reported
 “ from time to time on their condition. . . . I am in cordial
 “ agreement with his remarks on the suggested amendments
 “ to your Regulations in last year’s report. A strong effort
 “ should be made to try and get the scope of the law widened.”

From the former of these reports, the following facts are known :—

“ At the present time there are 81 Milksellers in the Dis-
 “ trict, and the assistants employed by these would bring up
 “ the number quite to 100. Of the 81, there are 33 who have
 “ shops only, 30 who have rounds only, 15 who have shops
 “ and rounds, and 3 who supply by wholesale only. Eighteen
 “ dairymen who send Milk directly to the Dairies are not in-
 “ cluded in the above number. In 1902 the number of Milk-
 “ sellers was 59. Milk is now being supplied from eight Dairies,
 “ which are outside the combined districts, viz. : 2 in Thrapston
 “ Rural, 3 in Wellingborough Rural, 1 in Stamford and 2 in
 “ Uppingham Rural Districts. The Stores and Shops are fairly
 “ kept. By far the larger quantity of milk is still sold on rounds.
 “ Four stores required whitewashing. This work has been done.
 “ Two shops required cleansing ; one has been cleansed through-
 “ out. In the other case the general house renovation was
 “ arranged for by the owner, but has not yet been carried out.
 “ Estimates have been received for the work, and it will be put
 “ in hand at once. One of the floors in the dairy occupied by
 “ Mr. Frank Gray in the London Road, not being of proper mat-
 “ erial, was not sufficiently impervious. The owner proposes to
 “ re-lay the floor in concrete faced by in situ paving, and to
 “ have the work done immediately.”

The second report referred to—that of the Veterinary Inspector—is, as usual, of an important character, and, though it refers as well to the Urban Districts of Desborough and Roth-

well as to Kettering and to the Kettering Rural District, it may be quoted here conveniently. Mr. Trevor Spencer writes as follows :—

“ I beg to report that during the past year I have made inspections of premises occupied by registered Cow Keepers to the number of 350, and an individual examination, with especial regard to the condition of their udders, of 2984 Milking Cows. In regard to the sanitary state of the Cowsheds inspected, the following conditions were found to prevail, viz :—

“ Good or satisfactory in 319 cases.

“ Unsatisfactory or bad in 31 „

“ Total .. 350

“ It will be seen therefore that the sanitary state of the Cowsheds in the period covered by the Report was unsatisfactory or bad in 8.85 cases per cent.

“ A separate inspection of every Cow contributing to the public Milk Supply, and with especial regard to the condition of its udder, has been made with the following results :

“ Number of Cows inspected, 2984.

“ Number of abnormal udders, 86 or 2.88 %

“ Of these deranged udders only 21, or .70 %, were in a condition calculated to render the Milk harmful to persons consuming it in an uncooked state, the remaining 65 or 2.17 % being cases of atrophied quarters, teat obstruction, or other benign affections which would have no effect on the quality of the Milk.

“ Of the 31 Cowsheds, the state of which was bad or unsatisfactory, the conditions met with were as follows : Improper drainage or unsuitable flooring (19 cases), insufficient

“ light and ventilation (6 cases), want of cleanliness or improper
 “ disposal of manure (5 cases), presence of swine under same
 “ roof (1 case). Of the 21 cases of deranged udders, the Milk
 “ from which would be unfit for human consumption, 4 of these
 “ were due to suppurative mastitis, 1 to variola, 1 to blood
 “ staining, 13 to acute mastitis, and 2 to tubercular disease
 “ of the gland.

“ In the former cases the use of the Milk, pending recovery,
 “ was forbidden, and in the last-named its future use was
 “ entirely prohibited.

“ Since my last report your Committee has become a mem-
 “ ber of the Clinical Research Association of London, an
 “ arrangement which I have found of great utility and con-
 “ venience. A sample of Milk is now taken from every udder
 “ showing abnormal symptoms, unless it is clinically evident
 “ that such symptoms are due to derangements which would
 “ not render the milk harmful to consumers. The sample is
 “ forwarded to the Clinical Research Association for bacterio-
 “ logical or other examination, pending which the owner is
 “ warned that he may not use or sell the Milk for human con-
 “ sumption.

“ It is not necessary for me to reiterate those amendments to
 “ your Regulations which I believe to be necessary, and which
 “ were set out in my last Annual Report. Nothing further has
 “ been or can be accomplished in the direction suggested until
 “ the present scope of the law is widened.

“ In conclusion it may be of interest to compare the main
 “ points of the Report with those of the three previous years.”

	1903	1904	1905	1906
" No. of Cowsheds				
" inspected	282	286	315	350
" No. good or	247	243	271	319
" satisfactory		Relinquished business, 14.	Relinquished business, 4.	
" No. bad or	35 or	29 or	40 or	31 or
" unsatisfactory ..	14.17%	10.13%	12.69%	8.85%
" No. of Cows				
" inspected	932	1731	2447	2984
" No. of abnormal	38 or	66 or	79 or	86 or
" udders	4.07%	3.81%	3.22%	2.88%
" No. of abnormal				
" udders secreting	7 or	11 or	17 or	21 or
" harmful Milk ..	.75%	.64%	.69%	.70%

OUNDLE URBAN.—“ These have been regularly inspected
“ and found clean and in good order.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ The Dairies and Cowsheds in the
“ District have been inspected also by Mr. Yorke, who re-
“ ports everything clean and satisfactory, and I consider with
“ one or two exceptions the District is well supplied with
“ milk of good quality.” The Sanitary Inspector also reports
that “ one person was found to be keeping a dairy and selling
“ milk without being registered by the Council, and the place
“ used as a dairy was found to be totally unfit for the purpose.
“ This case is in hand at the present time. The drainage to one
“ dairy was found to be defective, and the cowsheds without
“ proper and sufficient drainage. This case is also in hand at
“ the present time. The remainder of the dairies and cow-sheds
“ have been well kept.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“ In no case has any infectious.

“ disease been traced to the milk supply. The cowsheds are
“ inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon to the Council.”

RUSHDEN URBAN.—According to the Sanitary Inspector’s Report, “ there are now 44 names on the register—33 cow-keepers and dairymen and 11 purveyors of milk. During
“ the year 10 notices have been served for defects found or
“ contraventions of the above Orders or Regulations, viz.—
“ three for drainage, three for cleansing and limewashing, two
“ for keeping swine in cowsheds, and two for insanitary surround-
“ ings, all of which, with one exception, are now complied with.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The Dairies, Cowsheds and
“ Milkshops have all been carefully inspected, and found in
“ a clean and satisfactory condition. . . . There are twenty
“ Dairies in the District, sixteen Cowsheds, and twenty-six
“ Milkshops ; they are all registered ; there are regulations
“ and bye-laws. The Inspections were carried out by the
“ Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector. There
“ is not a Veterinary Surgeon appointed, but one is necessary
“ as regards cows being examined for Bovine Tuberculosis.”

BRACKLEY RURAL.—“ No regulations are in force in the
“ District under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order
“ of 1885, but those registered have been duly inspected and
“ found fairly satisfactory.”

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“ Dairies and Cowsheds have been
“ found satisfactory on the whole.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ Close watch has during the year
“ been kept on all Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops in the
“ district, and in many cases improvements have been made
“ in drainage, lighting and ventilation. As your Council have
“ now made Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and
“ Milkshops, which regulations came into force on the 1st day

“ of January, 1907, we shall have much more power to deal
 “ with this important work.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ The dairies and cowsheds
 “ are periodically inspected, and there is now a great improve-
 “ ment in these places. As a rule the proprietors seem anxious
 “ to put their buildings, &c., in good order, and there is little
 “ trouble in carrying out the provisions of the Act.”

KETTERING RURAL.—The Sanitary Inspector says, “ I have
 “ inspected 84 premises under the above heading, and pre-
 “ pared a Special Report for the Joint Dairies Committee in
 “ July. I am satisfied with the general conditions as to cleanli-
 “ ness, ventilation and lighting with few exceptions, a verbal
 “ request for improvement being usually sufficient.”

MIDDLETON CHENEY RURAL.—“ The whole of the Dairies
 “ and Cowsheds have been inspected and found in a
 “ satisfactory condition. Two Dairies have been registered
 “ during the year, and two have ceased to carry on the business
 “ as Purveyors of Milk.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—“ The dairies and cowsheds have
 “ been periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspector, and a
 “ detailed report given twice a year. There can be no doubt
 “ that of late years there has been a great improvement in
 “ this class of building, and much more cleanliness is enforced.”

OUNCLE RURAL.—“ The Dairies and Cowsheds have also
 “ duly been inspected and the report duly laid before you in the
 “ book provided for the purpose.”

OXENDON RURAL —“ The dairies are being brought into
 “ conformity with the regulations adopted by the Council.”
 It is recommended that “ a Veterinary Inspector of meat and
 “ milk ” be appointed for the District.

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—The Sanitary Inspector reports that he has “frequently visited the premises registered under “the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, and “any instructions as to limewashing and drainage, etc., have “been attended to.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—“Gradual improvements are being “made in the Cowsheds. Bye-laws have been adopted and “sanctioned by the Local Government Board, which will lead “to further improvements. I consider that the cleanliness of “cows and of the hands of the milkers is the most important “and most difficult of all the reforms which it is desirable to “have in the matter. It can only be brought about by im- “pressing the necessity on cow-keepers. At present many of “them think it does not matter.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“There are 14 Cowsheds, Dairies “and Milkshops on the Register, and these were visited “periodically during the year and found clean and satisfactory.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—The Sanitary Inspector reports :—“Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have been regularly “inspected, and improved drainage, light, and ventilation “has been made at several of the farm premises. The dairies “throughout the district are clean and well kept.”

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (BAKEHOUSES).

The general supervision of workshops and workplaces in the County has apparently been maintained at the higher standard produced by the requirements of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and the detailed Tables relating to them and the Outworkers will be found at the end of this Report.

The following are the chief extracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

BRACKLEY BOROUGH.—“Bakehouses were inspected and

“found in good order. . . . There are thirteen workshops
 “on the Register; they have been inspected and found to
 “comply with the conditions of the Act.”

DAVENTRY BOROUGH.—“I would remind those who have
 “outworkers that they are required by the Act to send me a
 “list with addresses twice during the year, viz., in February and
 “August. The outwork has all been done under proper sanitary
 “conditions, and not in unwholesome or on infected premises.”

HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.—“I have visited the various
 “factories with your Sanitary Officer and, for the most part,
 “have found everything in good order, although in some
 “instances the sanitary accommodation was insufficient
 “and unsatisfactory. The workshops and homeworkers’
 “premises have frequently been inspected, and lists of outworkers
 “have been supplied. Where insanitary conditions were found
 “to exist they were readily remedied at the suggestion of the
 “Sanitary Officer. The bake-houses have been frequently
 “visited and found in a satisfactory condition.”

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“There were 21 inspections of
 “factories, 34 of workshops, and 122 of outworkers’ premises.
 “Generally the ventilation, air space, and cleanliness of these
 “places were found satisfactory. Specifically the defects
 “noted were:—Want of cleanliness, due chiefly to absence
 “of limewashing 17; other nuisances 5. Written notices were
 “served in all these cases, with the result that the nuisances,
 “without exception, were all promptly abated. . . . Taken
 “generally the occupiers of factories seem anxious to discharge
 “the obligations which legislative enactments have put upon
 “them, by maintaining and promoting all those conditions
 “so necessary for the physical and moral well-being of the
 “workers. In some cases occupiers of factories and workshops
 “have failed to send to the Council in due time (on or before
 “February 1st and August 1st) copies of lists of outworkers

employed by them. It is to be hoped that in future no cause
 “ for complaint in this respect may arise. . . . Three notices
 “ were received from H.M. Inspector—one relating to a smithy
 “ and two to bakehouses. The necessary limewashing was car-
 “ ried out in all the cases as the result of notices served by your
 “ Surveyor, and the reports of action taken were sent in due
 “ course to H.M. Inspector. There are no underground bake-
 “ houses in the district.”

FINEDON, URBAN.—“ With regard to the Factory Act I
 “ have to report that I have received lists of outworkers from
 “ the owners of Factories and Workshops, as required by the
 “ Act. The Factories and Home-workers’ premises have been
 “ visited, and it has not been found necessary to send any
 “ written notices or complaints, and there have been no prose-
 “ cutions under the Act. Any demands of your Sanitary Inspec-
 “ tor have been readily acceded to.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ Periodical inspection of
 “ factories, workshops and work places have been made by
 “ your inspector and myself during the year. In few of the
 “ factories is sufficient attention given to ventilation, particu-
 “ larly during the winter months, and in the rooms where a
 “ large number of work-people are congregated and a large
 “ number of flaming gas burners, the noxious heat and general
 “ stuffiness are almost insufferable, and cannot fail to be pre-
 “ judicial to the health of the workers.

“ Section 7 of the ‘ Factory and Workshop Act ’ states—

“ ‘ In every room in every factory or workshop suffi-
 “ ‘ cient means of ventilation shall be provided,
 “ ‘ and sufficient ventilation shall be maintained.’

“ In the absence of other means of ventilation, windows are
 “ intended to admit air as well as light. Manufacturers, or the
 “ foremen in each department, should see that the windows
 “ are opened and kept open.

“ Hopper windows should be used, as they lessen the
 “ liability to draughts.

“ Due attention has been given to air space and general
 “ cleanliness.

“ The sanitary arrangements in most of the factories have
 “ been improved, and more attention given to the cleanliness
 “ of the w.c.'s. During the year, however, the closets in some
 “ of the factories were found in a most insanitary condition,
 “ mainly due to the filthy, lazy habits of the workpeople using
 “ them. The matter was brought prominently before the
 “ Council by your inspector, and I am inclined to think that more
 “ attention will be given to the cleanliness of the closets in
 “ future.

“ In compliance with Section 22 of the Public Health
 “ Amendment Act of 1900, the Council has fixed the standard
 “ for sanitary conveniences at 1 for 25 females, and 1 for 30
 “ males.

“ Bakehouses have been regularly inspected and found
 “ most satisfactory.

“ A special memorandum was issued by the Home Office,
 “ on the home work provisions of the Factory Act, in which
 “ the attention of Councils was called, more particularly,
 “ to the great importance of the proper administration of that
 “ part of the Act relating to outworkers's lists.

“ To enable the Council Officers to carry out the ordinary
 “ sanitary inspection under the Public Health Act of out-
 “ workers' dwellings, which is even more necessary in their case
 “ than in that of ordinary dwellings, the Council must insist
 “ on manufacturers sending in lists of outworkers on or before
 “ the 1st of February and 1st of August.

“ The addresses of any outworkers in the lists who reside
 “ in other districts should be given, in order that the information
 “ may be communicated to the Councils of those districts.

“ The lists should not include any names of persons who
 “ have not been employed, say during the last 6 months, *i.e.*
 “ since the last list was due to be sent in.

“ I trust manufacturers will give a little more attention
 “ to the sending in of these lists at the proper time, than they
 “ have hitherto done.”

KETTERING URBAN.—For information on the subject in
 this district, it is said that “ the tables speak for themselves.”

OUNCLE URBAN.—“ The workshops in the Schedule have
 “ been visited and found satisfactory as to lighting, air-space
 “ and ventilation.”

RAUNDS URBAN.—“ There are no Underground Bakehouses
 “ in the District and the existing Bakehouses are kept very
 “ clean and the work conducted under good sanitary conditions
 “ in every Bakehouse in the place. . . . The Factories,
 “ Workshops, and Work-places have been regularly visited by
 “ Mr. Yorke and myself during the year, and we found that
 “ all the requirements of the Factories and Workshops Act
 “ and Public Health Act had been carried out. Under the
 “ Factories and Workshops Act we have in this district 20
 “ boot factories, 7 workshops and 5 bakeries. Section 22 of
 “ the Public Health Acts has been adopted here, and a standard
 “ of efficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation
 “ has been fixed and enforced.

“ Lists of Outworkers (Sec. 107) have been received during
 “ the year once or twice from most of the factories, namely,
 “ 2 twice a year and 11 once a year, with 116 and 358 names
 “ and addresses of outworkers respectively. Although the

“ outworkers are few now when compared with former years
 “ before the factory system became the rule yet there again
 “ seems to be a revival of the homework, and I see more of it
 “ in the dwellinghouses than there has been for some years past.
 “ At the same time it is a fact that many of the homeworkers
 “ whose addresses are given on the list work for two factories,
 “ and sometimes three, so that the numbers on the list may in
 “ the aggregate be a little exaggerated.”

ROTHWELL URBAN.—“ Bakehouses :—these were all found
 “ to be satisfactory. We have no underground bakehouses
 “ in the town. All the factories and as many of the workshops
 “ as could be found have been inspected. In the great majority
 “ of cases they were found to be in a satisfactory condition.
 “ In one or two cases the closets were not properly flushed ;
 “ in these cases steps were taken to have the defects remedied.”

RUSHDEN URBAN.—“ All factories, workshops, work-
 “ places, &c., have been visited and inspected at intervals
 “ during the year.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The requirements of the
 “ Factories and Workshops Act of 1901 have been duly enforced,
 “ and where notices have been served for improvements they
 “ have been properly and efficiently carried out.” It appears
 that there are two underground bakehouses.

BRACKLEY RURAL.—“ I have inspected the workshops
 “ remaining on the register and find them satisfactory : the
 “ district is purely agricultural, and those existing only come
 “ within the letter of the Act.” It is also recorded that the
 “ Bakehouses have been visited.

BRIXWORTH RURAL.—“ Factories and Workshops are kept
 “ up to the required standard as far as cleanliness and sanita-
 “ tion.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ Your Sanitary Inspector and myself spent a good deal of time under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in visiting the Factories, Workshops and Workplaces in the district ; they are not however numerous in a Rural District. We found them as a whole satisfactory, and the various sections of the Act complied with. There is, however, one section of this Act which is greatly neglected and that is the outworkers’ lists ; only one firm sent in the list twice, and six firms sent it in only once in the year, and that in the early winter, some of them having to be repeatedly written to before the lists were obtained. I would suggest that a letter be sent to all these firms pointing out that their lists must be sent in twice a year, on or before the first day of February and on or before the first day of August, and that if they are not sent in they are liable to a fine of £2 for a first offence and a fine of £5 for a second or subsequent offence, and that, if the firms do not carry out this section of the Act, your council will without further notice take proceedings according to the Act.”

HARDINGSTONE RURAL.—“ The few factories and workshops in the District are regularly visited and are clean and in good order. Any orders for their improvement are generally at once carried out. The bakehouses are clean and regularly whitewashed. There are no underground bakehouses.”

KETTERING RURAL.—“ All the Factories and Workshops in the District have been inspected, and a large proportion of the homes of the outworkers, and no complaints have been received by me as to the condition of any of them. There are no dangerous trades in your District, and no underground bakehouses.” The Sanitary Inspector says, “ There are 16 Factories and 26 Workshops in the District, and these have all been visited. The Outworkers’ premises number 211, of which 159 are for clothing, and 52 Boot and

‘Shoe making. The Clothing home-work is mainly carried
 “on in the downstairs living room or kitchen. I have been
 “unable to devote a lot of time to this particular branch of my
 “duties owing to pressure of other work, but have managed
 “to visit 94 houses where the Clothing work is done. I ex-
 “perienced considerable trouble at first in obtaining the ‘Out-
 “workers’ lists from the Factory owners at the required times,
 “viz. : on or before the 1st of the months of February and
 “August in each year, but this difficulty has now been overcome.
 “Twenty-two Bakehouses were inspected, and I am pleased
 “to state that none are ‘underground.’ In one instance
 “it was found necessary to serve a notice with reference to a
 “defective and leaky roof. The notice was complied with.
 “Limewashing was required in a few cases, and was done at
 “my request.”

MIDDLETON CHENEY RURAL.—“Public Bakehouses have
 “been inspected, and found in a very satisfactory condition.”

NORTHAMPTON RURAL.—“A return is given of the work
 “done by the Sanitary Inspector under the Factories and Work-
 “shops Act. There are only two factories, and the workshops
 “are small isolated buildings in which two or more members
 “of a family, as a rule, work at bootmaking. 228 visits
 “have been made. When necessary, notices have been
 “served, and in every instance the defect has been at once
 “remedied. The bakehouses are clean, and care is taken that
 “they are regularly cleansed and whitewashed ; there are no
 “underground bakehouses.”

OUNDLE RURAL.—“This being a purely Agricultural
 “District there is very little to do under the Factory and Work-
 “shops Act, with the exception of Bakehouses and two Work-
 “shops and Laundries. These have all been regularly inspected
 “twice a year and found satisfactory.”

OXENDON RURAL.—“ With regard to Section 132 of the
 “ Factory and Workshops Act, I beg again to report that there
 “ are no factories or workshops within the district, and no
 “ underground bakehouses ; but a proper list of the bake-
 “ houses is duly kept, all of them being of the retail bakehouse
 “ workshop class. Proper inspections of the premises have
 “ been made and all sanitary requirements have been carried
 “ out with reference to them. The keeping of the lists of out-
 “ workers has been duly performed, and notices received from
 “ other Councils as required. There are 14 bakehouses and 42
 “ outworkers—9 at Braybrooke and 33 at Welford, and visits
 “ and inspections have been paid to each of them. All have
 “ been in conformance with the regulations and no matter in
 “ connection with them has required any dealing with.”

POTTERS PURY RURAL.—There are three local factories.
 “ These factories are kept in a clean state, have no wet floors,
 “ are free from effluvia arising from any drain, water closet, &c.,
 “ are not overcrowded, are properly ventilated, and have suit-
 “ able sanitary accommodation. No home work is given out,
 “ and an abstract of the Act is affixed where required by section
 “ 133. Provision is also made for safety from fire.” The
 Sanitary Inspector also reports in respect of Bakehouses and
 Workshops that his “ instructions as to limewashing and
 “ drainage, etc., have been attended to.”

THRAPSTON RURAL.—“ One hundred and fifty visits were
 “ paid, most of them by the Sanitary Inspector and some by
 “ myself. As a rule the places are clean and sufficient for the
 “ purpose. I was specially struck by the healthy appearance
 “ of the women working in the clothing factory at Brigstock.
 “ It stands high above the other houses and has plenty of light
 “ and air. On visiting one of the Dressmaking and Millinery
 “ Establishments I drew attention to the want of sufficient
 “ space in one of the rooms at the top of the house where five

“ girls were employed. The proprietors at once agreed to have
 “ the partition with the next room taken down, throwing the
 “ two rooms into one. On visiting again I ascertained that this
 “ had been carried out. Cases of want of cleanliness and un-
 “ suitable sanitary accommodation in Factories and Workshops
 “ were remedied by the occupiers or owners without any prose-
 “ cutions. Sixty-nine visits were paid to houses of out-workers,
 “ nearly all persons taking work home from the Clothing Fac-
 “ tories. With one exception the houses were found clean
 “ and satisfactory. The Bakehouses have all been in-
 “ spected and found satisfactory.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ The various workshops and work
 “ places in the district have been visited and no defect found,
 “ and no action was necessary. Section 22 of the Public Health
 “ Acts Amendment Act of 1890, which deals with the provision
 “ of sufficient sanitary convenience in Factories, has not been
 “ adopted by the District Council.”

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.—The Sanitary Inspector re-
 ports thus :—“ Outworkers’ lists were received from all the
 “ manufacturers in the district. The total number employed
 “ as outworkers in the district is 1,066, viz., 786 men and 280
 “ women. All factories and workshops have been inspected and
 “ found satisfactory. One factory has been closed and a new
 “ one erected at Earls Barton. Bakehouses have been visited
 “ and inspected, and found well kept and clean with two ex-
 “ ceptions. These were immediately attended to.”

FOOD INSPECTION.

The amount of food seized during the year as being unfit for
 human consumption was not large ; but rather more butchers’
 meat was condemned than in previous years, and the record
 from the Daventry Rural District shows that vigilance is very

necessary. The following are the principal references to the results of food inspection during the year :—

FINEDON URBAN.—“ It has not been necessary during the “ year to condemn any article of food exposed for sale.”

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—The Sanitary Inspector records the seizure of “ two or three pieces of beef ” at a butcher’s shop, which were unfit for food.

KETTERING URBAN.—The Sanitary Inspector reports that “ one box of Herrings, 26 baskets of Cherries, and 1 barrel “ of Herrings, being found unfit for food, were condemned and “ destroyed.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ On three occasions at the “ Slaughter-houses what was considered by myself and the “ Inspector unfit for food was seized and destroyed, and twice “ at the Market-day stalls fish was condemned and seized.”

DAVENTRY RURAL.—“ Last March a butcher in Weedon “ was found exposing a tuberculous carcase of beef for sale ; “ the carcase was seized and destroyed, and the case taken “ before the Magistrates, where a fine of £10 and costs were “ imposed.”

POTTERSPURY RURAL.—“ No case under this heading was “ reported during the past year.”

BYE-LAWS.

I am glad to notice that the subject of pig-keeping is attracting attention in some of the Districts in the County. It is a most proper one to be dealt with by means of bye-laws, framed to suit the requirements of particular localities. Thus, the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Daventry

draws attention to the nuisance occasioned by the keeping of pigs, and the storage of manure on certain allotment ground, and other Medical Officers of Health record their views as follows :—

DESBOROUGH URBAN.—“ The Sanitary Committee, having
 “ received complaints from residents in Queen Street as to the
 “ keeping of pigs in that locality, and moreover having in view
 “ the nuisances likely to arise from similar causes in other parts
 “ of the district, specially considered the whole matter, and as
 “ a result recommended to the Council an alteration of the bye-
 “ laws in force in the district with respect to the nuisances.
 “ The business of pig-keeping in an urban area is one fraught
 “ with some danger to the public health. The styres are neces-
 “ sarily located in close proximity to dwelling-houses, too
 “ often, in fact, an adjunct of the back yard, and the wood and
 “ brick of which they are constructed naturally lend them-
 “ selves to the absorption of liquid filth. Under these circum-
 “ stances, no matter how carefully the pigs are attended to, there
 “ are potentialities of odour and disease, especially in the summer
 “ time, which are not to be lightly regarded. . . . It would
 “ be well for the Council to consider the Revised Model Bye-
 “ Laws of the Local Government Board with a view to their
 “ adoption.”

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.—“ I have still strongly to con-
 “ demn the keeping of pigs in the town too near dwellings, which
 “ is done improperly.”

TOWCESTER RURAL.—“ The only bye-law in force is one
 “ relating to nuisances and, apropos of these, I would remark
 “ that the keeping of pigs in proximity to dwelling-houses causes
 “ a large number of complaints, but there seems to be a difficulty
 “ in framing a bye-law defining a limit within which of a dwelling
 “ house pigs may not be kept. I can understand there would
 “ be reasonable objections to such a law in a sparsely populated

“ Rural district, but surely it could be applied to the town
“ of Towcester, whence nearly all these complaints emanate.”

It is satisfactory to be able to record that “ bye-laws”
“ for the regulation of slaughter-houses were adopted during
“ the year ” for the Crick Rural District.

CHARLES E. PAGET,

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Hall, Northampton,

May, 1907.

LIST OF DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH FOR 1907.

DISTRICT.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	RESIDENCE.
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URBAN:—

Brackley (Borough)	J. S. Fenton, M.D., D.P.H.	.. Brackley
Daventry (Borough)	C. E. Oldacres, M.R.C.S.	.. Daventry
Higham Ferrers (Borough)	.. J. Crew, M.R.C.S., J.P. ..	.. Higham Ferrers
Desborough	.. H. Gibbons, M.D. ..	.. Desborough
Finedon ..	.. H. Burland, M.R.C.S. ..	.. Finedon
Irthlingborough	.. W. Robb, M.B., J.P. ..	.. Irthlingborough
Kettering ..	.. J. Allison, M.D., D.P.H. ..	.. Kettering
Oundle ..	.. B. R. Turner, M.B. ..	.. Oundle
Raunds ..	.. W. Mackenzie, L.R.C.P. ..	.. Raunds
Rothwell ..	.. J. More, M.D. ..	.. Rothwell
Rushden ..	.. F. H. Morris, M.D. ..	.. Wellingborough
Wellingborough	.. W. W. Clark, M.D., J.P. ..	.. Wellingborough

RURAL:—

Brackley ..	.. G. N. Stathers, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	Brackley
Brixworth ..	.. J. A. A. Orlebar, M.B. ..	Spratton.
Crick ..	.. G. Wilson, M.D., D.P.H. ..	Warwick
Daventry ..	.. A. R. Darley, M.D. ..	West Haddon
Easton-on-the-Hill	T. P. Greenwood, M.R.C.S.	.. Stamford
Gretton ..	.. J. E. O'Connor, M.B., D.P.H. ..	Kirby Muxloe, Leicester
Hardingstone ..	.. G. H. Percival, M.B. ..	.. Northampton
Kettering ..	.. L. W. Dryland, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	Kettering
Middleton Cheney..	J. I. Johnson, L.R.C.P. ..	.. Sulgrave, Banbury
Northampton ..	.. G. H. Percival, M.B. ..	.. Northampton
Oundle ..	.. C. N. Elliott, M.B., J.P. ..	.. Oundle
Oxendon ..	.. T. A. Durrant, M.R.C.S. ..	.. Market Harborough
Potterspury ..	.. T. S. Maguire, M.D. ..	.. Stony Stratford
Thrapston ..	.. C. N. Elliott, M.B., J.P. ..	.. Oundle
Towcester ..	.. C. Simpson, M.B. ..	.. Towcester
Wellingborough	.. F. H. Morris, M.D. ..	.. Wellingborough

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	PROMINENT FEATURES OF REPORT.
BRACKLEY BOROUGH.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Fair general, but high infantile, mortality rate. (b) Some prevalence of Scarlet Fever. (c) New well, to supplement the Public Water Supply, to be sunk. (d) Deficiency of good housing accommodation for the poorer classes.
DAVENTRY BOROUGH.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) High general and infantile mortalities. (b) Small amount of notifiable sickness, but epidemics of Measles and Mumps. (c) Improved accommodation at Isolation Hospital under consideration. (d) Regulation of pig-keeping required.
HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Low general and infantile mortalities. (b) Small amount of notifiable sickness, but prevalence of influenza towards end of year. (c) New sewers laid. (d) Public water supply laid on, and satisfactory. (e) House connections with main sewer proceeding steadily.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	PROMINENT FEATURES OF REPORT.
DESBOROUGH URBAN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Low general and infantile mortalities. (b) Small amount of notifiable sickness, but prevalence of Influenza. (c) Failure to find water in the sinking of new well for the public water supply ; additional source of water required. (d) Improved ventilation of sewers needed, and flushing chambers recommended. (e) Bye-laws for keeping of pigs advised.
FINEDON URBAN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Fair general, but high infantile, mortality. (b) Scarlet - fever prevalence throughout the year. (c) Public water supply satisfactory, and closure of several private wells. (d) Additional sewer ventilators put in. (e) No regulations for Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.
IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Low general, and fairly low infantile, mortality. (b) No special prevalence of notifiable sickness, but an epidemic of Measles. (c) Progress made in connecting

NAME OF DISTRICT.	PROMINENT FEATURES OF REPORT.
KETTERING URBAN.	<p>house-drains with sewers.</p> <p>(d) Partial failure of public water supply ; additional well being sunk.</p> <p>(e) Attention called to the need of improved ventilation in many of the factories.</p> <p>(a) Low general, but only fair infantile, mortality.</p> <p>(b) Scarlet - fever prevalence throughout the year.</p> <p>(c) Rather high mortality from phthisis, following three years of low mortality ; phthisis wards of the Kettering Guardians doing good work.</p> <p>(d) Sewage Disposal Works to be re-constructed.</p> <p>(e) Lady Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor appointed.</p> <p>(f) Good supervision of Dairies and Milkshops.</p>
OUNDLE URBAN.	<p>(a) Fairly low general, but rather high infantile, mortality.</p> <p>(b) Small amount of notifiable sickness.</p> <p>(c) Disinfecting apparatus and isolation hospital accommodation required.</p> <p>(d) Improved ventilation of sewers in hand.</p>

NAME OF DISTRICT.	PROMINENT FEATURES OF REPORT.
RAUNDS URBAN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Low general and infantile mortalities. (b) Small amount of notifiable sickness. (c) Sewage Farm about to be improved. (d) Scheme for Public Water Supply has made good progress.
ROTHWELL URBAN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Low general and infantile mortalities. (b) Small amount of notifiable sickness. (c) Improvement noted in condition of dwellings. (d) Water supply now laid on all over the town.
RUSHDEN URBAN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Low general, but rather high infantile, mortality. (b) Considerable prevalence of Scarlet Fever, and Measles. (c) Completion of Public Water Supply. (d) Drainage of old property now in progress.
WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Low general, and fairly low infantile, mortality. (b) Epidemics of Scarlet Fever and Measles. (c) Scheme for improved softening of public water supply in

NAME OF DISTRICT.	PROMINENT FEATURES OF REPORT.
	hand.
	(<i>d</i>) Veterinary Surgeon needed for examination of cattle.
	(<i>e</i>) Some improvement in the demolition of old houses.
BRACKLEY RURAL.	<p>(<i>a</i>) Rather high general, but low infantile, mortality.</p> <p>(<i>b</i>) Some prevalence of Scarlet Fever.</p> <p>(<i>c</i>) No regulations for Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.</p> <p>(<i>d</i>) Sewage disposal scheme adopted for Syresham.</p>
BRIXWORTH RURAL.	<p>(<i>a</i>) High general and infantile mortalities.</p> <p>(<i>b</i>) Small amount of notifiable sickness, but extensive epidemic of Measles, and prevalence of Mumps at Creaton.</p> <p>(<i>c</i>) Extension of sewer at Pitsford, and new septic tank and filter in course of construction at Spratton.</p> <p>(<i>d</i>) Better housing accommodation particularly needed at Spratton and Brixworth.</p>
CRICK RURAL.	<p>(<i>a</i>) High general, but low infantile, mortality.</p> <p>(<i>b</i>) Small amount of notifiable sickness, but some prevalence of whooping-cough.</p>

NAME OF DISTRICT.	PROMINENT FEATURES OF REPORT.
DAVENTRY RURAL.	<p>(c) New bye-laws for the regulation of slaughter-houses.</p> <p>(a) Low general and infantile mortalities.</p> <p>(b) Prevalence of Scarlet Fever was moderate.</p> <p>(c) Absence of Enteric Fever during the year.</p> <p>(d) Greater use of Isolation Hospital, to which reduction in Scarlet Fever prevalence is attributed.</p> <p>(e) Sewage schemes for Flore, Weedon, Staverton, and Winwick in hand.</p> <p>(f) Regulations for Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops now adopted.</p>
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL RURAL.	<p>(a) High general, but fair infantile, mortality.</p> <p>(b) Small amount of Scarlet Fever prevalence.</p> <p>(c) Sufficiency of house accommodation, but no building bye-laws in operation.</p>
GRETTON RURAL.	<p>(a) Low general and infantile mortalities.</p> <p>(b) Some prevalence of Scarlet Fever.</p> <p>(c) Need of a regular system of scavenging.</p> <p>(d) Some sewers relaid in Gretton.</p>

NAME OF DISTRICT.	PROMINENT FEATURES OF REPORT.
HARDINGSTONE RURAL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) High general and infantile mortalities. (b) Small amount of infectious sickness, but some prevalence of chicken pox. (c) Public water supplies at Denton, Hardingstone and Brafield satisfactory, and improvements made at Hunsbury Hill and Wootton. (d) Sewage disposal schemes at Great Houghton, Yardley Hastings. and Roade improved.
KETTERING RURAL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Low general and infantile mortalities. (b) Prevalence of Scarlet Fever in several villages; small amount of other notifiable sickness. (c) Schemes for water supply at Stanion and Burton Latimer in hand. (d) Sewage disposal works at Broughton carried out, improvements to be made at Warkton, and sewers laid in other villages.
MIDDLETON CHENEY RURAL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) High general and infantile mortalities. (b) Small amount of notifiable

NAME OF DISTRICT.	PROMINENT FEATURES OF REPORT
	sickness.
	(c) Many cottages in bad state of repair.
	(d) Septic tanks put in at Middleton Cheney and Chacombe.
	(e) No Isolation Hospital or apparatus for the disinfection of clothing.
NORTHAMPTON RURAL.	(a) Low general and infantile mortalities.
	(b) Small amount of notifiable sickness.
	(c) Ventilation of sewers at Duston necessary.
	(d) Public water supply to Duston from Northampton mains now in hand.
OUNDLE RURAL.	(a) High general, but fair infantile, mortality.
	(b) Considerable prevalence of Scarlet Fever at Bulwick, and some cases in a few other villages.
	(c) Utility of Isolation Hospital.
	(d) Indifferent condition of house property at Kingscliffe.
OXENDON RURAL.	(a) Low general and infantile mortalities.
	(b) Some prevalence of Scarlet Fever in certain villages.
	(c) Need of Isolation Hospital.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	PROMINENT FEATURES OF REPORT.
POTTERSPURY RURAL.	<p>(<i>d</i>) Improved sewage disposal at Welford, Sulby, Ashley, and Marston.</p> <p>(<i>e</i>) Appointment of Veterinary Inspector recommended.</p> <p>(<i>a</i>) High general and infantile mortalities.</p> <p>(<i>b</i>) Small amount of notifiable sickness, but prevalence of whooping-cough.</p> <p>(<i>c</i>) Need of public water supply at Potterspury and Paulerspury; good supply made for Hartwell.</p> <p>(<i>d</i>) Portable Disinfector now provided for the District.</p>
THRAPSTON RURAL.	<p>(<i>a</i>) Rather high general and infantile mortalities.</p> <p>(<i>b</i>) Small amount of notifiable sickness.</p> <p>(<i>c</i>) Limited outbreak of Enteric Fever at Thrapston.</p> <p>(<i>d</i>) Water supply at Brigstock satisfactory.</p> <p>(<i>e</i>) Progress in matters of sewage disposal in several villages.</p>
TOWCESTER RURAL.	<p>(<i>a</i>) Fair general, and low infantile, mortality.</p> <p>(<i>b</i>) Small amount of notifiable sickness.</p> <p>(<i>c</i>) Need for a bye-law relating</p>

NAME OF DISTRICT.	PROMINENT FEATURES OF REPORT.
WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL.	to the keeping of pigs in the town of Towcester.
	(d) No Isolation Hospital; but tents are available, and a portable disinfectant is kept.
	(a) Low general, but high infantile, mortality.
	(b) Large amount of notifiable sickness, principally of scarlet fever.
	(c) Water supplies needed at Isham and Little Harrowden.
	(d) Sewage schemes at Mears Ashby and Bozeat in hand, one required at Wilby.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1906

Table I.

Table 1.																
DISTRICTS.	Population estimated to middle of 1906.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the Districts.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Deaths of Non-Resi- dents registered in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Deaths of Resi- dents registered in Public Institutions beyond the Districts.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the Districts.		Area of Districts in Acres.	At Census of 1901.		
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*		Total Population at all Ages.	No. of inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
URBAN:—																
BRACKLEY (BOROUGH)	2,467	58	23.5	11	189.6	43	17.4	10	10	1	34	13.7	3,489	2,467	548	4.5
DAVENTRY (BOROUGH)	3,780	77	20.3	12	155.8	61	16.1	16	8	2	55	14.5	3,633	3,780	869	4.3
HIGHAM FERRERS (BOROUGH)	2,884	49	16.9	3	61.2	26	9.0				26	9.0	1,945	2,540	555	4.5
DESBOROUGH	4,000	99	24.7	9	90.9	38	9.5				38	9.5	2,400	3,573	748	4.7
FINEDON	4,045	89	22.0	13	146.0	51	12.6			1	52	12.8	3,661	4,129	853	4.8
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	4,566	127	27.8	13	102.3	53	11.6			2	55	12.0	3,722	4,314	896	4.8
KETTERING	31,112	768	24.6	99	128.9	329	10.5	58	20	5	314	10.0	2,814	28,653	5,659	5.0
OUNDLE	2,404	47	19.5	5	106.3	44	18.3	17	17	3	30	12.4	2,228	2,404	512	4.7
RAUNDS	4,381	103	23.5	8	77.6	42	9.5			1	43	9.8	4,460	3,811	832	4.5
ROTHWELL	5,100	135	26.4	11	81.4	41	8.0	1		1	42	8.2	3,638	4,193	902	4.6
RUSHDEN	14,190	351	24.7	40	113.9	122	8.5				122	8.5	3,777	12,453	2,492	5.0
WELLINGBOROUGH	20,780	437	21.0	48	109.8	238	11.4	44	12	7	233	11.2	4,265	18,412	3,873	4.7
Totals and Means for Combined URBAN DISTRICTS. .. 99,709 2,340 23.46 272 116.23 1,088 10.91 146 40,032 90,729 18,739 4.8																
RURAL:—																
BRACKLEY	7,181	188	26.1	12	63.8	90	12.5			3	93	12.9	42,440	7,182	1,818	3.9
BRIXWORTH	11,820	232	19.6	29	125.0	169	14.2		18		151	12.7	63,647	11,829	2,876	4.1
CRICK	2,280	56	24.5	4	71.4	40	17.5			4	44	19.2	18,547	2,284	601	3.8
DAVENTRY	13,425	313	23.3	24	76.6	174	12.9			5	179	13.3	60,877	13,425	3,275	4.0
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL	1,462	36	24.6	3	83.3	20	13.6			2	22	15.0	6,341	1,462	353	4.1
GRETTON	1,500	30	20.0	2	66.6	14	9.3			2	16	10.6	12,310	1,563	372	4.2
HARDINGSTONE	7,846	162	20.6	21	129.6	117	14.9	6		4	121	15.4	32,542	7,846	1,889	4.1
KETTERING	12,850	295	22.9	21	71.1	113	8.7			17	130	10.1	49,337	11,674	2,623	4.4
MIDDLETON CHENEY	2,414	62	25.6	8	129.0	43	17.8			2	45	18.2	13,888	2,414	626	3.8
NORTHAMPTON	6,360	127	†23.7	6	47.2	135	21.2	83	82		53	†9.9	16,228	6,420	1,290	†4.2
OUNDLE	6,295	156	24.7	13	83.3	99	15.7			13	112	17.7	58,677	6,859	1,727	3.9
OXENDON	4,202	71	16.8	3	42.2	43	10.2			4	47	11.1	34,491	4,202	1,084	3.8
POTTERS PURY	5,097	137	26.8	15	109.4	82	16.0	15	2	2	82	16.0	19,914	5,372	1,282	4.1
THRAPSTON	10,030	239	23.8	27	112.9	133	13.2	12	5	3	131	13.0	36,836	10,348	2,453	4.2
TOWCESTER	10,177	247	24.2	18	72.8	126	12.3	13		4	130	12.7	42,457	10,720	2,633	4.0
WELLINGBOROUGH	13,671	306	22.3	36	117.6	152	11.1			1	153	11.1	33,115	13,156	3,033	4.3
Totals and Means for Combined RURAL DISTRICTS .. 116,610 2,657 22.78 242 91.08 1,550 13.29 129 541,647 116,756 27,935 †4.1																
Totals and Means for ADMINIS- TRATIVE COUNTY. .. 216,319 4,997 23.10 514 102.86 2,638 12.19 275 †47 2,591 11.97 581,679 207,485 46,674 †4.4																

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† Berry Wood Asylum population excluded for purposes of this calculation.

‡ Deaths in Berry Wood Asylum situate in Northampton Rural District, and in Northampton County Borough Isolation Hospitals situate in Brixworth Rural District, of persons not belonging to the Administrative County.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the Districts. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of this Table are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Table II.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Deaths at								Aged under 5 or over 5	Deaths from																																
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Small Pox.		Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Croup.	Fever.			Epidemic Influenza.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver.	Venereal Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases & Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes	All Causes.	
															Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Continued.																									
BRACKLEY (BOROUGH)	34	11	1			8	14	Under 5 5 upwds.																	3		3	1 1	1 1		1			5	1					3 10	12 22	
DAVENTRY (BOROUGH)	55	12	3	1	1	12	26	Under 5 5 upwds.		5							2			2						2		6	1	3		1			5	1	5		2		2 17	15 40
HIGHAM FERRERS (BOROUGH) ..	26	3	1	2		13	7	Under 5 5 upwds.							1									1	3		3	2	1 1				1			5			2	6		4 22
DESBOROUGH	38	9	1	1	2	6	19	Under 5 5 upwds.									2			2	1					1	1	4		1	1				5		9			1 10	10 28	
FINEDON	52	13	2	4	1	14	18	Under 5 5 upwds.			1 2															4	2 1	2	2	1		1	1		1		5	1			8 19	15 37
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	55	13	8	3	5	15	11	Under 5 5 upwds.		1	1		1								1					4	2 2	2	5 1	2 2		1	2		3		3	1		1	6 14	21 34
KETTERING	314	99	32	9	21	91	62	Under 5 5 upwds.		6			3			5				28			1	1	3 37	6 5	17	4 9	16 5		3 4			26	2	4 38	1 2	2	31 55	131 183		
OUNDE	30	4				11	15	Under 5 5 upwds.																		2		1	5	2	1		1		1		3	1	2	2 8	4 26	
RAUNDS	43	8	5	5	2	14	9	Under 5 5 upwds.					1	1	1											4	2 2	3	4 4	1			2		4		4	1	1	8	13 30	
ROTHWELL	42	11	2	2	2	13	12	Under 5 5 upwds.			1						1									2	2	2	1			2			2		5				7 17	13 29
RUSHDEN	122	40	14	6	10	29	23	Under 5 5 upwds.			4 1						1			5	1 1		1			13	3 2	8	9 4	4			1		8		2	7			24 23	54 68
WELLINGBOROUGH	233	47	24	8	7	76	71	Under 5 5 upwds.		7 1	1 1	2				1 4		2		5	1 1					1 16	1	25	4 6	12 10			2		15		2	14	2	5	22 70	71 162
Totals for Combined Urban Districts	1,044	270	93	41	51	302	287	Under 5 5 upwds.		19 1	6 6	2 1	4 1	1		1 10		8		42	3 2	1	2	2	4 91	18 13	76	31 32	34 30	2	6 7	9		76	1 7	4 102	5 5	16	106 257	363 681		

NOTE.—So far as the information is obtainable, all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, either within or without the districts, including Berry Wood Asylum, are included in this table, and deaths of "Non-Residents" occurring in public institutions in the districts are excluded.

See Note on Table I. as to meaning of "Residents" and "Non-Residents."

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Table II.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Deaths at								Aged under 5 or over 5.	Deaths from																																	
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Small Pox.		Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Croup.	Fever.			Epidemic Influenza.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver.	Venereal Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases & Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All Other Causes.	All Causes.		
															Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Continued.																										
BRACKLEY	93	12	3	2	3	18	55	Under 5 5 upwds.				1				1						1			1		6		7	1 3	2				4		10	1	1	8 46	15 78		
†BRIXWORTH	151	29	4	2	6	39	71	Under 5 5 upwds.					1				1		2			9	2	1		1	11	2 1	10	2 8	2 6	3		5		7		22	1	2	10 42	33 118	
CRICK	44	4	2	1	1	13	23	Under 5 5 upwds.						1					2								5		1	1 1	1 1				2		4	3		1 20	6 38		
DAVENTRY	179	24	10	3	12	43	87	Under 5 5 upwds.		1				1							3 1	2					10	1 5	9	4 6	5 10	1		4		4	1 1	17		3	14 76	34 145	
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL	22	4		2	1	10	5	Under 5 5 upwds.			1										1								5	1 2	1				1		4		1 4	1 4	4 18		
GRETTON	16	2	1	1		4	8	Under 5 5 upwds.			1																1				2					1	1		8	3 13			
HARDINGSTONE	121	21	6	2	5	28	59	Under 5 5 upwds.				6	1				1		1			4 1	1				3	1	8	4 6	1 3			1		3		13	1	1	8 53	27 94	
KETTERING	130	21	7	8	2	31	61	Under 5 5 upwds.			2 2		1				1		1			3	1				5	3 2	16	3 5	1 2			1	2		5		16	3 4	1	8 42	28 102
MIDDLETON CHENEY	45	8	1	2	1	12	21	Under 5 5 upwds.										1				1						1	6	2 1	1 2		1 1				7		1	4 16	9 36		
†NORTHAMPTON	53	6	2		4	10	31	Under 5 5 upwds.				1	1									2					2		8	4	1	1	1		2	1	4	1	2	2 20	8 45		
OUNDLE	112	14	2	3	4	25	64	Under 5 5 upwds.					1									1					5	1	13	2 9	1 5			2		5	1	14	2 3	1	3 43	16 96	
OXENDON	47	3			2	9	33	Under 5 5 upwds.																			2		5	5		1				1		7			2 24	3 44	
POTTERSPURY	82	15	5	3	2	22	35	Under 5 5 upwds.				3						1				1					6	1 1		1 4	3				6	1	15	1		6 31	20 62		
THRAPSTON	131	27	7	5	6	30	56	Under 5 5 upwds.		5	1		1				1					2			1		2 15	2 1	7	2 2	3 2			2		4	1	26	2		13 36	34 97	
TOWCESTER	130	18	6	5	2	30	69	Under 5 5 upwds.										2				1	1				6	1 3	9	3 7	3 2				5		18	4	2	10 53	24 106		
WELLINGBOROUGH	153	36	9	8	3	33	64	Under 5 5 upwds.			1	2				4		3				3	5			1	11	4 2	7	11 10				1	2		10	1	17	2		13 42	45 108
Totals for Combined Rural Districts ..	1,509	244	65	47	54	357	742	Under 5 5 upwds.		6	4 4	13	3 3	2		9	1	12				32 2	2 10	1	1	2	3 88	15 17	111	37 75	18 40	6		1 4	18	1	61	2 5	195	6 24	15	103 556	309 1,200

† Deaths in Northampton County Borough Isolation Hospitals numbered 18, all of which were of Non-Residents of the Administrative County.

‡ Deaths in Berry Wood Asylum numbered 83, 29 of these being Non-Residents of the Administrative County.

NOTE.—So far as the information is obtainable, all deaths of “Residents” occurring in public institutions, either within or without the districts, including Berry Wood Asylum, are included in this table, and deaths of “Non-Residents” occurring in public institutions in the districts are excluded.

See Note on Table I. as to meaning of “Residents” and “Non-Residents.”

Table III.

TABLE showing the deaths of persons belonging to the Administrative County of Northampton, which occurred in BERRY WOOD ASYLUM during the year 1906. These have been allocated on Tables II. to the several Districts to which they belonged, and are also included in the Nett deaths in column 12 of Table 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at						Deaths in Localities																												
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	URBAN.													RURAL.														
								Brackley Borough.	Daventry Borough.	Higham Ferrers Borough.	Desborough.	Finedon.	Irthlingborough.	Kettering.	Oundle.	Raunds.	Rothwell.	Rushden.	Wellingborough.	Brackley.	Brixworth.	Crick.	Daventry.	Easton-on-the-Hill.	Gretton.	Hardingstone.	Kettering.	Middleton Cheney.	Northampton.	Oundle.	Oxendon.	Potterspury.	Thrapston.	Towcester.	Wellingborough.
Enteric Fever	1				1																														
Epidemic Influenza	1					1																													
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	7			1	1	4	1		1						1									1								2	1		
Cancer, malignant disease	1					1										1																			
Bronchitis.. .. .	1					1										1																			
Pneumonia	3			1		2																	1								1		1		
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1						1																		1										
Heart diseases	12				1	6	5	1	1					1					1	1											1	1	1		
General Paralysis of Insane	5					5								2				1										1							
Other Cerebral Diseases	12			1		7	4				1	1	1	1					3			1			1	1			1					1	
Kidney diseases	5					2	3					1							1						1	1			1						
Senility	5						5																1			1							1		
ALL CAUSES	54			3	3	29	19	1	2			1	2	5	3	1	1		7	3			5	1	1	4	3	1	1	2		2	3	4	1

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Table IV.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	AGES OF CASES NOTIFIED.							NUMBER AND CLASS OF CASES NOTIFIED.														NUMBER AND CLASS OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.													
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Small Pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Plague.	Chicken Pox.	TOTALS.	Small Pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Plague.	TOTALS.	
*BRACKLEY (BOROUGH)	12											1	11									12													
DAVENTRY (BOROUGH)	5		2	2		1						1	4									5					1								1
HIGHAM FERRERS (BOROUGH) ..	5			3		2						1	2		2							5													
DESBOROUGH	5		1	3		1					1		3		1							5													
FINEDON	53		10	35	4	3	1						50		3							53													
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	36		10	15	7	4					3	4	16		12				1			36													
KETTERING	127	1	23	40	24	37	2			15		34	62		14				2			127			9		1	41		8					59
OUNDLE	8		1	1		6						6	2									8													
RAUNDS	13		4	8		1				1			7		5							13													
ROTHWELL	20		7	9	1	3						1	18						1			20													
RUSHDEN	67		10	30	16	9	2					7	58		1				1			67													
WELLINGBOROUGH	162		23	77	22	33	7			7		20	108		25				2			162			1			41							42
Totals for Combined Urban Districts ..	513	1	91	223	74	100	12			23	4	75	341		63				7			513			10		1	83		8					102

* Ages not given.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Table IV.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	AGES OF CASES NOTIFIED.							NUMBER AND CLASS OF CASES NOTIFIED.													NUMBER AND CLASS OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.														
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Small Pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Plague.	Chicken Pox.	TOTALS.	Small Pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Plague.	TOTALS.	
BRACKLEY	34	1	4	19	1	9						8	24		2						34														
BRIXWORTH	40		7	8	3	22				2	1	18	17		1			1			40														
CRICK	4		2	1		1					1	1	2								4														
DAVENTRY	63	1	11	30	11	9	1			8		12	43								63			1			4								5
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL	7		5	1		1						1	6								7					2								2	
GRETTON	26		1	17	6	2						2	24								26														
*HARDINGSTONE	38									1		5	7		2					23	38						7	**1						8	
KETTERING	132		30	81	4	15	2			1		12	118		1						132						70								70
†MIDDLETON CHENEY	9			2	1							3	6								9														
*NORTHAMPTON	13									3		2	7		†1						13			**1										1	
OUNDLE	54	1	7	32	4	9	1			4		5	43		2						54			2			17		2						21
OXENDON	42		10	26		6						2	40								42														
*POTTERS PURY	23											2	13		7			§1			23														
THRAPSTON	18		1	6	3	7	1			1		5	9		3						18														
TOWCESTER	7		2	2		2	1			1	1	3	2								7														
WELLINGBOROUGH	200	2	42	111	27	16	2			2		11	169		17			1			200														
Totals for Combined Rural Districts ..	710	5	122	336	60	99	8			23	3	92	330		36			3		23	710			4			100		3					107	

* Ages not given.
† Ages of 6 cases not given.

† At Berry Wood Asylum.
§ At Workhouse.

|| To Stamford Infirmary.
** To Northampton General Hospital.



FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

I.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Inspections.			Number of Written Notices.			Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.	
	Factories (including Factory Laundries).	Workshops (including Workshop Laundries).	Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises).	Factories (including Factory Laundries).	Workshops (including Workshop Laundries).	Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises).	Illegal Occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101).	Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100).
URBAN.								
BRACKLEY (BOROUGH)		13						
DAVENTRY (BOROUGH)		44	6					
HIGHAM FERRERS (BOROUGH) ..	10	21	6	17				
DESBOROUGH	21	24		13	12			
FINEDON	32	12						
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	26	19	5	4	3			
KETTERING	55		64	3				
OUNDLE	2	36						
RAUNDS	40	18			3			
ROTHWELL	10							
RUSHDEN	110	220	1	15	11			4
WELLINGBOROUGH	100	350	20	20	30	6		
Combined URBAN DISTRICTS ..	406	757	102	72	59	6		4
RURAL.								
BRACKLEY		2						
BRIXWORTH								
CRICK		24			14			12
DAVENTRY		6						
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL		34						
GRETTON	4	18	12					
HARDINGSTONE	6	36	54					
KETTERING	16	† 26		1	1			1
MIDDLETON CHENEY								
NORTHAMPTON	12	228		2	26			
OUNDLE	4	56	12					
OXENDON								
POTTERS PURY	3							
THRAPSTON	18	84	48		7	4		
TOWCESTER		65						
WELLINGBOROUGH	68	150	3	8	11			4
Combined RURAL DISTRICTS ..	131	729	129	11	59	4		17
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.. ..	537	1,486	231	83	118	10		21

† Includes Workplaces

All of the above offences were remedied.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts, including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8, of the Factory Act, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

The following Table shows the Districts in which certain defects were found.

DISTRICTS.	Want of Cleanli-ness.	Want of Ventila-tion.	Over-crowding	Want of Drainage of Floors.	Other Nui-sances.
Urban :—					
HIGHAM FERRERS (BOROUGH)					4
DESBOROUGH	17				5
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	4	In nearly all factories		1	1
KETTERING	16				
RAUNDS			2		
ROTHWELL	2	1			3
RUSHDEN	22		5		56
WELLINGBOROUGH	30	2			
Combined URBAN DISTRICTS ..	91	3	7	1	69
Rural :—					
CRICK	1				1
GRETTON	3			1	1
HARDINGSTONE	2				
NORTHAMPTON	14				8
THRAPSTON	11	1			
WELLINGBOROUGH	9				13
Combined RURAL DISTRICTS ..	40	1		1	23
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY ..	131	4	7	2	92

All of the above defects were remedied.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

*The following Table shows the only Districts which make reference to
Sanitary Accommodation:—*

DISTRICTS.	Insufficient.	Unsuitable or Defective.	Not separate for sexes.
Urban:—			
HIGHAM FERRERS (BOROUGH)	3	12	
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	1	3	2
KETTERING	35		
RAUNDS			1
ROTHWELL		2	
RUSHDEN	8	9	2
WELLINGBOROUGH	8	3	4
Combined URBAN DISTRICTS ..	55	29	9
Rural:—			
KETTERING	1		1
NORTHAMPTON		5	1
THRAPSTON	4	2	
WELLINGBOROUGH		3	3
Combined RURAL DISTRICTS ..	5	10	5
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	60	39	14

The whole of the above defects, with two exceptions, were remedied.

*The following Districts have not yet adopted Section 22 of the Public Health
Acts Amendment Act, 1890 :—*

Finedon Urban.
Oundle Urban
Rothwell Urban.
Brackley Rural
Crick Rural.
Easton-on-the-Hill Rural.
Gretton Rural.

Middleton Cheney Rural.
Oundle Rural.
Oxendon Rural.
Potterspury Rural.
Thrapston Rural.
Towcester Rural.
Wellingborough Rural.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

4

HOME WORK.

DISTRICTS.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.
URBAN—															
BRACKLEY (BOROUGH)															
DAVENTRY (BOROUGH)	2	62							124						
HIGHAM FERRERS (BOROUGH)	7	36							12						
DESBOROUGH	12	334	6	156	52				122	7	7				
FINEDON	16	140			4				140						
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	14	98			10	12			35				3	3	
KETTERING	16	236	15	267		75			282	12					
OUNDLE															
RAUNDS	2	116	11	358		49	1	1	181	2	2				
ROTHWELL	16	281			1	37			116						
RUSHDEN	72	902	3	15	10	95			149	5	5				
WELLINGBOROUGH	12	210			3	35			150	4	4				
Combined URBAN DISTRICTS	169	2,415	35	796	80	303	1	1	1,311	30	18		3	3	
RURAL—															
BRACKLEY															
BRIXWORTH															
CRICK															
DAVENTRY	2	85	6	96	3				82						
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL															
GRETTON	2	27			2				12						
HARDINGSTONE	2	101			1										
KETTERING	7	211			2				94						
MIDDLETON CHENEY															
NORTHAMPTON			1	40											
OUNDLE															
OXENDON			1	33	32	6			33						
POTTERS PURY															
THRAPSTON	4	4							69						
TOWCESTER			2	7	7				14						
WELLINGBOROUGH	32	696	4	90	8	10			135	3	3		9	9	
Combined RURAL DISTRICTS	49	1,124	14	266	55	16			439	3	3		9	9	
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	218	3,539	49	1,062	135	319	1	1	1,750	33	21		12	12	

The whole of the Outworkers given above, with the exception of one at Kettering and five at Wellingborough engaged in brush making, were in respect of the making, etc., of Wearing Apparel.



FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Table showing the Important and other classes of Workshops in the Districts.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER AND CLASS OF WORKSHOPS.																Total Number of Workshops on Register.
	Bakehouses.	Slaughter- houses.	Mineral Water Manu- facturer.	Curriers.	Saddlery.	Boot and Shoe Trade.	Dress- making and Millinery.	Tailoring.	Cabinet Maker and Joiner.	Wheel- wright and Coach- builders.	Motor and Bicycle Works.	Bicycle Works.	Iron Works.	Basket Maker.	Printer.	Unspecified.	
URBAN.																	
BRACKLEY (BOROUGH)																13	13
DAVENTRY (BOROUGH)	6															19	25
HIGHAM FERRERS (BOROUGH) ..																5	5
DESBOROUGH	6	3														12	21
FINEDON																3	3
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	7					7	5										19
KETTERING	25					245		74								31	375
OUNDLE	6															†14	20
RAUNDS				2		3		1	1					1			8
ROTHWELL																15	15
RUSHDEN	21					37	12									32	102
WELLINGBOROUGH																169	169
Combined URBAN DISTRICTS	71	3		2		292	17	75	1					1		313	775
RURAL.																	
BRACKLEY								1	1								2
BRIXWORTH																50	*50
CRICK	6															19	25
DAVENTRY						6											6
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL																31	31
GRETTON	6																6
HARDINGSTONE																11	*11
KETTERING	22															26	48
MIDDLETON CHENEY																	Nil.
NORTHAMPTON																24	*24
OUNDLE																‡36	36
OXENDON																	Nil.
POTTERS PURY											1	1	1				3
THRAPSTON					1	61	3	2									67
TOWCESTER	26	14	1		2	12	2		2	2	2	1			1		65
WELLINGBOROUGH	26					25	4									25	80
Combined RURAL DISTRICTS	86	14	1		3	104	9	3	3	2	3	2	1		1	222	454
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	157	17	1	2	3	396	26	78	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	535	1,229

† Dressmaking, Saddlery, and Tailoring.

* Does not include men's or domestic workshops.

‡ Includes Bakehouses.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

DISTRICTS.	MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.			UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (S. 101).	
	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133).	Action taken in matters referred by H M. Inspect- or as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Fac- tory and Workshop Act (S. 5).		Certificates granted during the year.	In use at the end of the year.
		Notified by H.M. Inspector.	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.		
Urban:—					
DESBOROUGH ..		3	3		
KETTERING	1	2	2		1
RAUNDS		1	1		
RUSHDEN	7	3	3		
WELLINGBOROUGH	4		6		2
Combined Urban Districts	12	9	15		3
Rural:—					
KETTERING		2	2		
POTTERS PURY ..					1
WELLINGBOROUGH	6	4	4		
Combined Rural Districts	6	6	6		1
Administrative County ..	18	15	21		4

